

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER REGULAR FORCES.



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221

“OLD RELIABLE”

221

TRADE MARK.

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

In Fall Meeting of N. R. A. at Creedmoor, **SHARPS** Rifles entered in SIXTEEN Matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of.....	974
Best score with other Rifles.....	.960

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of.....	1044
Best with other Rifles.....	.903

THE INTER-STATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles.....	213
Other Rifles used averaged.....	.198 and 107

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde with a Sharps Long Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1,000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other rifle of 197.) For the Grand Aggregate Prize three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using **SHARPS**, tied on a score of 300.

THE LONG RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Prize won by Capt. J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

AMERICAN TEAM WALK OVER FIRST DAY.

J. S. Sumner made with a Sharps Long Range Rifle the extraordinary score of 221 out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

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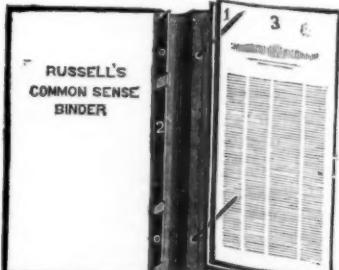
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ennes as he may consider to be of interest (S. O. 79, Sept. 30, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Thomas H. French, Hdqrs Camp Ruhlen, seven days. Upon the expiration of this leave of absence, Capt. French will report to the C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln, to take such enlisted men, horses and public property as may be at that post belonging to Cos. E and M, to the present station of these companies at Camp Ruhlen (S. O. 111, Sept. 25, D. D.)

Gen. Sturgis.—General Sturgis started for New York, Oct. 1, to testify as a witness in the Porter case. General Sturgis was a division commander under Porter at the second Bull Run.

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. L. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Relieved.—Col. J. L. Gregg is relieved as a member Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 183, Aug. 24, from this office (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; P. H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. E. M. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; J. In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. H. H. Wright, Fort Stanton, N. M., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Six months, 1st Lieut. T. C. Davenport (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, L. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. E. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of fourteen days, 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., R. Q. M., to take effect when his services can be spared, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 201, Sept. 23, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Thomas Ward, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 177, Sept. 30, D. E.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbard, Jr., is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and will join his battery (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. H. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnson, N. C.; G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Foote, Md.; F. Ft. Clark, Tex.

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y. F.; B. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburgh, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 177, Sept. 30, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, twenty days (S. O. 176, Sept. 28, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Change of Station.—Cos. A (Bancroft's), H (Smith's), and K (Egan's) are relieved from duty in Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the A. A. G. Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 113, Sept. 12, D. C.)

Co. D (Rodney's) is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 114, Sept. 13, D. C.)

Relieved.—Capt. Richard Lodor is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convoked at Fort Monroe, Va., by par. 1, S. O. 169 (S. O. 174, Sept. 24, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Jefferson, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Inf. Gen., will proceed to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at these Hdqrs, at N. Y. City, at Fort Independence, Mass., and at Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 174, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, to take effect upon the return to the post of 1st Lieut. J. A. Fessenden, 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 53, Sept. 30, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; F. K. Camp Ruhlen, D. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. I. Fort Lapwai, W. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

Change of Station.—Co. F (Cochran's) to Camp Harvey, Ore. Co. I (Conrad's) to Fort Coville, W. T. (S. O. 114, Sept. 13, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; F. K. Camp Ruhlen, D. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. I. Fort Lapwai, W. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

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5TH INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; F. K. Camp Ruhlen, D. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, Mont. T.

Lieut. Monroe P. Thorington.—Lieut. Thorington, who died at Fort Keogh, Sept. 10, 1878, only numbered by months his service to his country, but during this brief time he had established himself in the hearts and affections of all who knew him by his integrity, noble principles of rectitude, gentlemanly bearing, and model habits. He was one of a large party selected to visit the National Park, but was obliged to relinquish the visit, as a command was ordered to the Little Missouri "that required a young and competent officer for engineering duty," and he was selected for that duty. Almost immediately upon starting he was attacked by symptoms of illness, which terminated in mountain fever. Every care and attention was given that field service would permit, and his own hopes pointed to his rapid recuperating, but "God's ways are not as our ways." As a last hope he was brought back to Fort Keogh, living only 24 hours. His state of unconsciousness, and the peculiar feature of the disease, gave us hope that he was thus spared much of the pain that accompanied dissolution. His last moments gave evidence of the peace that had always characterized his short but practical life.

He how deeply do the military family sympathize with those who were bereft of the comfort of administering to his wants! If it will be a consolation for them to know, not a family member, but felt his loss, and dropped a tear upon his youthful grave; not a soldier but mourned his loss and sympathized with the faithful attendant who said in his distress, "Oh, that I could have died for him." The command and garrison all followed him to his grave. Ambition might have been gratified at the military display while looking at the solemn yet gorgeous appearance of military discipline that attended the last rites. Never shall I forget that escort, the silent band, the body guard and bearers, as they stood with uncovered heads beside his grave; the command of mounted officers, with their waving plumes, and in the back ground the whole mounted command, as they and their horses stood motionless; the last salute, the lowering of the body, and the delicate care of female friends, as the flowering decorations were placed on his grave; the cross of wild flowers, the star and crescent, so peculiarly dear to him, and when blew that sad, oh, sad, last tap on the sleeping soldier. He was a faithful soldier to his country, as he was a fervent servant of the Cross—so well depicted in the beautiful address of the Act. Chaplain, rendered even more spiritual in the swelling of notes, breathed forth in, "Abide with me," "Nearer, my God, to thee." Lieut. Thorington was graduated from the Military Academy in June of last year, and appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Infantry. He was appointed immediately upon his graduation Assistant Instructor of Tactics at the Military Academy, from which duty he was relieved Aug. 25, 1877. His parents reside in South America.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney, R. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty at these Hdqrs, and will join his station at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Major O. H. Moore, 1st Lieut. D. T. Craft, 2d Lieut. C. L. Garley, members, and 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Stevenson, D. T., Oct. (S. O. 112, Sept. 27, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 171, Sept. 23, D. M.)

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson, Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O. 110, Sept. 24, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibson.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Camp Baker, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to take effect on his being relieved from recruiting service, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson (S. O., Sept. 26, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermott, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.

Change of Station.—Cos. C (Corliss') and H (Wells'), Major Henry R. Mizner, commanding, is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the A. A. G. Mil. Div. of the Pacific (S. O. 113, Sept. 12, D. C.)

Co. C (Corliss') from the Presidio of San Francisco, will take station at Camp McDermott, Nev. Co. I (Smith's), now at Camp McDermott, Nev., will take station at San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 141, Sept. 14, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and F. H. L. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. D. G. Sidney Bks, Neb.

* In camp on the Little Missouri.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, now at Omaha Bks, will report for duty with his Co. (G) at Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 86, Sept. 19, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley, to take effect on completion of his duties with his present command (S. O. 87, Sept. 24, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McPherson, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, further extended fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. W. Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. A. B. MacGowan (S. O. 141, Sept. 14, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Dardanelle, Ark.; G. Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions from this office of the 26th inst., addressed to the C. O. Battalion 13th Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn., directing him to move his command to Atlanta, Ga., are confirmed (S. O. 51, Sept. 29, D. S.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf., having volunteered to proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to St. Louis, Mo., will report to Lieut. Benner, 18th Inf., at that place upon his arrival, in connection with the distribution of supplies at fever infected points on the Mississippi river, as communicated in telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28 and 30, 1878 (S. O. 58, Oct. 1, D. S.)

Yellow Fever.—Cos. A, D. H. I, under command of Capt. F. E. De Courcy, refugee from Jackson Barracks to Holly Springs, Miss., from which place they refugee again to Chattanooga, Tenn., and still again on to Atlanta, Ga., to escape the advancing yellow fever epidemic. They arrived at the latter place on Saturday last, and have gone into camp about two miles from the city, not having been permitted to join the 18th Infantry at McPherson Barracks. No cases in camp, but a wise precaution was deemed best.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. H. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartuff.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. H. Warrens, nine months (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bliss, Tex.; G. Ojo Caliente, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. W. T. Hartz, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 170, Sept. 21, D. M.)

One month, 1st Lieut. J. W. Bean, Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

To Join.—3d Lieut. Charles M. Shaeffer, en route to his Co. (G), will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and join his company at Ojo Caliente from that post (S. O. 36, Sept. 26, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas. * In the field.

Detached Service.—The telegram from this office of the 16th inst., to the C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., directing him to send a company from his post to Fort Larned, Kas., to watch for Indians escaped from Fort Reno, Ind. T., and that of the 18th inst., directing him to send another company to report to Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., at Monument, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, are confirmed (S. O. 170, Sept. 21, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenton.—Headquarters and B. H. I. Standing Rock Ay, D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totter, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, 2d Lieut. William A. Mann (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—3d Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, two months and twenty-three days (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. H. Benner, he having volunteered his services, will proceed from McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., to St. Louis, Mo., reporting upon his arrival at the Lindell Hotel for instructions (S. O. 53, Oct. 1, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, L. T.

Detached Service.—The telegram from this office of the 18th inst., to the C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., directing him to send two companies eastward on the railroad to join forces sent westward from Fort Dodge, Kas., is confirmed (S. O. 170, Sept. 21, D. M.)

Capt. Jacob H. Smith, having reported at these Hdqrs, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 79, Sept. 30, M. D. M.)

Colonel Lewis.—Preamble and Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the enlisted men at Fort Dodge, Kas., September 29th, 1878:

Whereas, Sad news has been brought to us of the death—on the field of battle against hostile Indians—of our late Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Lewis, 19th U. S. Infantry, be it

Resolved, That his death is felt as a great calamity to the Army of the United States, as well as for his family, to whom we tender our most heartfelt sympathy, and that we deplore in his demise the loss of one of the kindest, bravest and most impartial commanders to be found in the service. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Washington Sunday Herald, Leavenworth Times, Ford County Cabe, and Dodge City Times, and that a copy be also sent to the relatives of the deceased.

T. J. DENNIN, President. LOUIS PAULY, Secretary. W. M. SPIEGELBERG, T. E. LOWE, M. JACOB, Committee.

[We refer elsewhere to the circumstances attending the death of this gallant officer, whose loss is so severely felt in the Army.—ED. JOURNAL.]

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. H. I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. G. H. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, now on detached service at Portland, Ore., will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report for duty at that post (S. O. 111, Sept. 7, D. C.)

Co. C (Burton's) to Fort Lapwai, I. T. Co. E (Miles') to Fort Townsend, W. T. Co. E will be reported on detached service until completion of its duty at Umatilla Indian Reservation (S. O. 114, Sept. 13, D. C.)

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers is relieved from recruiting service. He will be granted a delay of thirty days, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. I. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. H. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 176, Sept. 28, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. C. K. Fort Hays, Kas.

Detached Service.—The telegram from this office of the 11th inst., to the C. O. of Fort Hays, Kas., directing him to send two companies from his post, to occupy such two points on the railroad between his post and Fort Wallace as he might select, to try and intercept Indians escaped from Fort Reno, I. T., is confirmed (S. O. 170, Sept. 31, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send two companies of the 23d Inf. at his post to report to Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge at Monument, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Col. Jeff. C. Davis will proceed from this point to Fort Wallace, Kas., and assume general charge of the operations to intercept the Northern Cheyennes recently escaped from Fort Reno, Ind. T. 1st Lieuts. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., and P. T. Brodrick, Regt. Adj't., will accompany Col. Davis to Fort Wallace, Kas., and remain with him so long as he requires their services (S. O. 173, Sept. 25, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; C. D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capts. C. C. Hood, F. M. Crandall, J. B. Nixon, 2d Lieut. C. J. Crane, members, and 1st Lieut. Helenus Dodt, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 27 (S. O. 200, Sept. 21, D. T.)

In Arrest.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells will proceed to Laredo, Tex., on or before the 7th of Oct., proximo, and report, in arrest, to Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf., J.-A. of G. C. M. instituted per par. 1, S. O. 198 (S. O. 199, Sept. 20, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft Concho, Tex. *In the field.

Detached Service.—The assignment of Col. G. L. Andrews to court-martial duty is announced from Sept. 1, with station at San Antonio, Tex., and commutation for quarters accordingly (S. O. 203, Sept. 25, D. T.)

Co. I, 2d Lieut. George Andrews Commanding, is detailed for duty in constructing telegram line from Fort Davis towards El Paso, Tex. The company will be fully armed and equipped, and provided with the necessary supplies from Fort Davis (S. O. 18, Sept. 18, Dist. of the Pecos.)

Recruiting Detail.—The following officers have been detailed for recruiting service for the next two years:

General Service.—Col. T. J. Crittenden, 17th Inf., N. Y. City; Major Z. R. Biles, 25th Inf., David's Isl'd, N. Y. H.; Major T. M. Anderson, 10th Inf., Columbus Bls., Ohio; Capt. K. Bates, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. F. Drum, 2d Inf.; Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.; Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.; Capt. E. Butler, 5th Inf.; Capt. D. H. Murdoch, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. M. J. Samo, 7th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Jordan, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Ira Quimby, 11th Inf.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Lieut. P. Hasson, 14th Inf.; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.; Lieut. Chas. H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. T. Gentry, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. H. Harbach, 20th Inf.; Capt. Geo. H. Burton, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Wm. Conway, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf. (Balld. Md.); Lieut. A. C. Murphy, 24th Inf.; Capt. James Lawson, 25th Inf.

Mounted Service.—Col. C. Grouard, 1st Cav.; Jeff. C. Mo.; Major J. F. Wade, 9th Cav.; Jeff. C. Mo.; Lieut. F. K. Upshur, 1st Cav.; Chicago, Ill.; Capt. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.; Boston, Mass.; —, 3d Cav.; Capt. E. M. Hoyl, 4th Cav., N. Y. City; —, 5th Cav.; Lieut. C. G. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Lieut. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav., N. Y. City (Branch); Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. M. Cooney, 9th Cav.; Lieut. J. T. Morrison, 10th Cav.

PROMOTIONS.—The action of the War Department on the question of filling the vacancies in the rank of captains promotes the following officers:

First Lieutenants to be Captains.—Edward W. Ward, 5th Cavalry, to date August 23, vice Captain Galbraith P. Rodgers, dead; John H. Mahnken, 8th Cavalry, June 28, vice Captain John Lafferty, retired; Mason Carter, 5th Infantry, September 12, vice Captain Andrew S. Bennett, killed in action; Read B. Ogden, 11th Infantry, June 28, vice Captain Lynde Catlin, retired; Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Infantry, vice Captain John B. Engle, retired; Thomas G. Troxel and Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Infantry, June 28, vice Captains John H. Donovan and Charles E. Clarke, retired; Thos. F. Riley, 21st Infantry, June 28, vice Captain John L. Johnson, retired; Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, June 15 vice Captain Azor H. Nickerson, promoted to A. A. G., and Thomas F. Merritt, 24th Infantry, June 28, vice Captain Samuel E. Armstrong, retired.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.—Charles H. Watts, 5th Cavalry; George P. Borden, 5th Infantry; Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Infantry; George H. Kinzie, 15th Infantry; George H. Roach, 17th Infantry; Joseph W. Duncan, 21st Infantry; Edward B. Pratt, 23d Infantry, and William H. W. James, 24th Infantry.

It is expected that the 65 vacancies on the retired list will be filled during this month.

1ST LIEUTENANT E. P. ECKERSON. late of the 7th Cavalry, has passed a successful examination for teacher of the English branches in the Normal Institute of Dubuque, Iowa.

LIEUT-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER, a graduate of the Military Academy, and formerly Lieut. of U. S. Cavalry, is to be President of the Board of Judges at the Georgia State Fair prize drills. Major-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., has been tendered the same position at the Atlanta Fair.

"YES," the Indian Commissioner said, in a low tone of regret, "yes, I believe it is true that the Cheyenne Indians were compelled to leave their reservation because they were being starved to death, but then you see, if the Indians had a good common school education and could sing Moody and Sankey's revival ballads they wouldn't care so much about something to eat. It would elevate and refine their—but I think I heard the dinner bell; will you go down?"—*Burlington Hawk*.

THE new edition of the revision of the Revised Statutes was delivered Sept. 30 to the State Department, and will be for sale in the course of a week. It is complete, like the old one, in one volume, and includes the acts of two more Congresses, in addition to the correction of errors which have been made from time to time by supplemental acts. The index is also improved in form and detail.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Adjutant-General has received the following despatch from Gen. Pope, dated at St. Paul, Sept. 25, and forwarded from Chicago by Gen. Sheridan, to whom it was addressed:

Colonel Davis of the 23d Infantry, goes from here to-morrow morning to Fort Wallace to assume general charge of the operations against the escaped Indians. Rondlebrook came up with them on the 23d, and skirmished all day. During the night they left, going northward. Rondlebrook reports that he will follow the trail on the 24th inst. Davis cannot fail to make a junction with him, and their combined forces should be ample to end the matter. At the worst, it is scarcely possible that the Indians can cross the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Reports from the agency show that all is going well there, and no Indians have escaped since the first party left.

JOHN PORS, Bvt. Major-General commanding.

To Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan:

The following despatch has just been received from Fort Wallace.

JOHN PORS, Bvt. Major-General.

CAMP CHALK CREEK, Sept. 28, 1878.

VIA FORT WALLACE, Sept. 29, 1878.

"We found the Indians waiting for us about 5 o'clock in the evening in the canyons of the Famine Woman's Fork. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lewis, 19th Infantry, and three men were wounded. We got one dead Indian, seventeen dead saddle ponies, and sixty-two heads of stock. We were prevented by darkness from following up our success. I followed the trail this morning to this point, from which I detach Lieut. Gardner and Surg. Davis with twenty-five cavalrymen to escort Lewis and two wounded men to Wallace. I think the Indians will cross the railroad about Sheridan Station. I will be on the line of the railroad on their trail some time to-morrow, unless they again lay in wait for us. I think the whole outfit is together and will probably cross the railroad to-night. If possible, please send Dr. Davis or a sub to me with the detail that takes Col. Lewis to Wallace. I pull out on trail immediately."

CLARENCE MAUCK, Captain 4th Cavalry.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 29, 1878.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:

I have just now arrived here and reported to General Davis. Lieut.-Col. Lewis died on the route about 8 o'clock.

C. GARDNER, Lieutenant 19th Infantry.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 28, 1878.

Lieut. Gardner, of the 19th Infantry, arrived here with an escort and the remains of Col. Lewis and two wounded men at 1 o'clock this a. m. Capt. Mauck's despatch sent to you by Lieut. Gardner describes his fight. I now know where the Indians are and can begin to operate intelligently. Prospect good for capturing the Indians. Colonel Dodge's command must be in close proximity to them. He will move at daylight for them. Dallas' command is 35 miles south of this place, but has been ordered back.

JASPER C. DAVIS, Commanding.

From Fort Reno, I. T., Sept. 28, a correspondent writes: "All the cavalry from Elliott, Camp Supply, and Fort Reno, are now on the move, and must be close after the Indians somewhere between Dodge and Wallace. Four bands of northern Cheyennes under 'Dull Knife,' 'Hog,' 'Old Crow,' and 'Little Wolf,' numbering nearly 400 souls, left the agency, and are those now on the war path."

The following newspaper despatches were published in the New York papers of Oct. 3:

ST. LOUIS, October 2.

A despatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Leavenworth says that the troops had a fight with the Indians at 4 o'clock this morning, but does not state at what place. Lieut. Brodrick, of the 23d Infantry (1st Lieut. Patrick T. Brodrick), was wounded, and Corp. Stewart, of Co. I, 23d Infantry, and five soldiers were killed. Capt. Monk (Capt. Clarence Mauck, Co. B, 4th Cavalry), has crossed Beaver Creek with his command in close pursuit of the Indians. The bodies of 13 settlers who were killed by the Indians have been taken to Buffalo Station.

A despatch from Topeka, Kan., says a band of runaway Indians crossed the Kansas Pacific Railroad track yesterday, 60 miles east of Hayes City, and when 8 or 10 miles north of the station came upon a lot of cattle men, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued, resulting in the loss of 18 citizens killed and 5 wounded. The troops were all west of Buffalo, in pursuit of a band that crossed near Sheridan on Sunday morning.

SYDNEY, NEB., October 2.

A report was received from Ogallala this afternoon that Indians had been seen a few miles south of that place. A telegram, signed by unnamed citizens, was received by Col. Thorneburg (Major T. T. Thorneburg, 4th Infantry), who replied that aid would immediately be sent. A detachment of soldiers with 18 days' rations and 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and a wagon train loaded on a special train with engine attached, await orders. Col. Thorneburg has requested the citizens of Ogallala to send scouts out south of the town with a view of ascertaining the location of the Indians, so that he may act immediately upon his arrival. Many regard this as a decoy of a small band of Indians to draw the attention of the troops and enable the main body of Indians to affect the crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The *Weekly Beacon*, Wichita, Kas., of Sept. 18 says: "Yesterday morning (16th inst.), the northern band of Cheyenne Indians, which were brought down here from the Black Hills country, last year, broke and ran from their camp a few miles above the agency, on the North Fork of the Canadian River. The two companies of the 4th Cavalry stationed at Fort Reno, were immediately started in pursuit and as the Indians had only a few hours advance of the troops, it is expected that the latter will soon overtake and bring them back, but a stern chase is always a long chase. These Indians were a portion of Sitting Bull's command during the troubles in the Black Hills in 1876, and many of them were in the fight when Custer's command was destroyed. The other two tribes at Fort Reno, the southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are reported as peaceable, in their camps, and no fear is entertained of their leaving. The northern Cheyennes have been discontented ever since they were taken to Fort Reno from the north, and it was thought once or twice, last summer, that they would run away."

The *Wichita Eagle* of Sept. 19 says: "Just as we go to press a despatch reaches us that the two bands of Cheyennes who recently left their agency, together with other Indians, have taken the war path, cleaning out some cattle ranches near Fort Dodge. This forenoon three men at Chapman's ranch were killed and scalped. The whole country is in arms."

The Fort Sill correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, speaking of the stampede of the Northern Cheyennes, says: "The desperation of these Indians can be surmised when they would leave their lodges and all they have just at the commencement of cold weather. I learn from good authority that for some time past the Indians have had nothing delivered to them in the shape of rations except an allowance of beef, and that in insufficient quantity, too. They are supposed to get almost what the Army ration calls for, f. e., bacon,

flour, beef, sugar, coffee, salt, and tobacco, but they are in luck if at any time they get a full allowance of either of the above named articles. I have talked with some of the 'big chiefs' here, and invariably when questioned on the rations issued, they have held up seven of their fingers (to indicate seven days' rations) pushed down three or four of them (to indicate that the seven days' rations lasted only three or four days), and in a peculiarly expressive manner, held up the remaining fingers with a most doleful face saying 'heep hungry.' And they were hungry, too—as I can testify from the appearance of my table at times after a 'good square meal' has been placed before them. This 'short-rations-for-Indians' business, coupled with dishonesty of agents, will one of these days bring on one of the greatest Indian wars the country has ever had. A hungry man will hesitate at nothing to relieve the cravings of the inner-man; and is it reasonable to suppose that it is possible to take a few thousand savages, place them on reservations from which they are forbidden to depart, issue only parts of rations, all of which are scarcely enough to keep a strong man alive, and expect them to remain docile and obedient to their oppressors? The Army officers know all these things, but are powerless to prevent them, although brought in daily contact with the Indians; for the Indians are under the exclusive control of the Indian Bureau, and any interference would be resented, not only by the Indian agents who have immediate supervision, but by the Indian authorities at Washington and especially the 'Indian Ring.'

"At the last session of the House a bill was passed transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The Senate would not agree to it, but suggested a joint committee to examine into the subject and report at the next session of Congress. That committee is now in session, I believe, and the Indian Bureau and Ring are using all their power and influence to prevent the transfer to the War Department, for they well know that not only will the Indians receive justice in every respect, but matters pertaining to the present régime will be unearthed, showing up in a very unfavorable light a number of prominent Government officials."

A special despatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Leavenworth, Oct. 1, says: "The Cheyenne Indians have crossed the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Cerile station, a number of miles east of the point where they were expected to cross, and a good way from where the troops were stationed to intercept them. The troops are now in pursuit of them, divided into four columns, consisting of five companies of cavalry, three companies of mounted infantry, and eight companies of infantry. The intention is to surround them, if possible, but as they are moving very rapidly it is not unlikely that they may escape."

A despatch from Washington, Oct. 1, says:

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information that Red Cloud's Indians began to move to the White Clay reservation on the 21st of September. They took with them their herd and butcher. The Bureau, not being ready to supply them with food on the way, desired them to postpone the time of their departure, but they declined doing, preferring to travel with their own means, being anxious to settle themselves on their new location before winter. These Indians number about 6,500. They would not wait the erection of a warehouse and other conveniences at their new reservation, as the Indian Office desired they should do. The supplies have not yet been transported. The contractors who bid for this privilege formed, it is charged, a combination. The lowest bid for the work was \$47,600. The offer of the contractors was rejected. Wagons, Indian ponies, etc., will be purchased by the office, and the transportation will be effected at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Spotted Tail's Indians moved three weeks ago to the Rose Bud Agency, seventy miles west of the Missouri. Both tribes of Indians seemed satisfied with the Government's policy towards them, and their emigration was not, therefore, marked by any disagreeable occurrences.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The consideration of the case of Fitz John Porter was resumed on Tuesday last, the board meeting in the Army Building, New York, and adjourning from there to meet on Wednesday at Governor's Island.

The first witness was Fred. T. Locke, formerly Assistant Adjutant General of Porter's corps. This gentleman, who had been a witness in the original trial and also testified before the present Board while sitting at West Point, was recalled by the Judge Advocate for further cross-examination as to the strength of General Porter's corps upon the 29th of August, 1862, the day on which it is charged that he failed to go into action. Counsel for General Porter offered a consolidated monthly report of that corps purporting to have been made on the 31st of August, 1862, as showing the strength of the organization at that time. The copy was from the records of the War Department, and was endorsed as having not been filed there until October, 1866. Witness could not swear that the report was actually made on the day specified, but presumed it was made within a few days of that time. It was offered by counsel for what it was worth. It showed that on the 31st of August, in the year 1862, the Fifth corps had 9,583 enlisted men present and fit for duty. Witness was questioned a little further as to the manner of making up returns and in reference to the time when the latest returns had been made.

General Daniel Butterfield, formerly Major General of Volunteers and Colonel of the Fifth Regular Infantry, was called by counsel for the petitioner. In addition to the evidence he gave upon the original trial in 1862, he testified that about noon on the 29th of August, in that year, and after Porter's corps, in which witness commanded a brigade, had come to Dawkin's branch, he was ordered forward with his brigade to make a reconnaissance. With two of his regiments he crossed the branch, riding with his staff in front, and met the enemy's skirmishers. A member of his staff inquired whether he was going to attack them himself, and looking back witness saw that his brigade had been withdrawn and was already out of sight. Riding back he was informed by the senior colonel that the brigade had been brought back in order to go to the right under direct orders from General Porter, and he was given to understand that the latter was then still further to the right in consultation with General McDowell. Further examination of witness brought out nothing of importance.

Counsel for General Porter then announced that he had no further witnesses.

On Wednesday, the Judge Advocate, Major Asa Bird Gardner, opened for the Government in an argument which occupied nearly five hours. He denounced the crime of which Porter was convicted and upheld the action of the Court-martial in his case as just but not cruel.

He said it was to be regretted that the board had no power in law to administer an oath or compel the attendance of witnesses, and that wilful and malicious false swearing before it to a material point of inquiry would not come under the statu-

tory definition of perjury. He referred to the objections raised by Porter to the appointment of the original court under the charges preferred by Brig.-Gen. Roberts, and quoted the Judge-Advocate as declaring that the charges were not preferred by Gen. Pope, and that the latter at the time had ceased to be the General of the Army of Virginia, and was in command of the geographical Military Department of the Northwest. The accused officer was therefore, not subject to his orders, and he would not appoint a court to try him. Gen. Porter had deliberately declared that the court "could not sit without that claim necessary for a judicial deliberation," that his sentence was "undeserved," and that he was "improperly convicted." The court was composed of nine General officers, most of them old friends and acquaintances of the accused officer, and there had not been a court in the American Army of officers of such high rank since General Washington appointed the tribunal to try Major J. H. Andre. These officers were Major-Gen. Hunter, Major-Gen. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gen. Rufus King, Brig.-Gen. Prentiss, Brig.-Gen. Ricketts, Brig.-Gen. Casey, Brig.-Gen. Garfield, Brig.-Gen. Buford, and Brig.-Gen. Moore. In his defense the accused officer had said of the court that they had known him well, and that the Judge-Advocate (Gen. Holt) had conducted the prosecution easily and fairly, by with vigilance and energy. The review ordered by President Lincoln had been made the subject of animadversion by the counsel for the petitioner; complaint had been made that witnesses desired were unattainable; while, on the contrary, at the time of the trial, Gen. Porter had declared that he was ready to go on with his case. Major Gardner said he alluded to these points because this was the first time the Government, through long years had statuted its case through any recognized representative. The attack of the accused officer upon the court in 1863, 1867, and 1869, in language which was characterized as libelous, were referred to. The court which tried the case did so conscientiously, and had no recourse but to convict him. Of the Confederate testimony brought in, heralded as the "newly discovered testimony," on which the accused officer demanded a reversal of the judgment, the Recorder said he proposed to show that it was not newly-discovered evidence in the light that would have entitled it to consideration in a court of justice having appellate authority in a pertinent case. He proposed further to show that the testimony offered was quite without value in any determination as to the charges on which the petitioner was tried.

The circumstances of the case and the evidence introduced by Porter to secure a reversal of the judgment against him were then reviewed at length.

YELLOW FEVER FUND.

Co. K, 14th Infantry, and others at Fort Hartsuff, Neb. \$62 50
Previously acknowledged. 601 15

Total to date. \$663 65

Of the amount received by us, seventy five dollars was sent to the South through Mayor Ely, of New York. The remainder, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, was sent on Wednesday by telegraph to Lieutenant H. H. Benner, 18th Infantry, who has been detailed to accompany the expedition organized by Gov. Shepherd, of Washington, to proceed down the Mississippi and distribute supplies at points not heretofore reached by the distribution made of funds contributed for the South. We append copies of documents which explain themselves:

NATIONAL PARK BANK, New York Oct. 2, 1878.

H. M. Noel, Eng., Cashier, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR Sir: I credit your account this day, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, received from W. C. and F. P. Church, for the use of Lieutenant H. H. Benner, 18th Infantry, U. S. Army. Respectfully yours,

JAS. A. MORRILL, Teller,
NEWPORT, KY., Sept. 30, 1878.

W. C. Church, Army and Navy Journal:

Lieut. H. H. Benner, 18th Infantry, reports to Governor Shepherd to take charge of distribution of supplies sent from St. Louis by steamer to points on the river below. I think your money had better be transferred to him by telegraph, to be expended by him as you shall direct. Benner is at the Lindell Hotel and expects to get away to-morrow.

C. C. AUGUST, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1878.

To Lieut. H. H. Benner, 18th U. S. Infantry, U. S. A. Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.:

By advice of Gen. Augur, I send you by telegraph, through Park Bank, payable at Manufacturers Bank, St. Louis, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, contributed by the Army for yellow fever sufferers. Will you see to its effective distribution?

W. C. CHURCH, Army and Navy Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3, 1878.

Wm. C. Church, Army and Navy Journal:

Your telegram of yesterday received. I will distribute at points most needy. The boat fully laden with stores will leave for below to-morrow morning at sunrise.

LIEUT. BENNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Gen. A. R. Shepherd:

Mr. Evans informs me that he will to-day remit to District Attorney Blis, of St. Louis, \$1,000 to aid in chartering and loading a boat to be sent down the Mississippi River, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

GEORGE W. MCNARY, Secretary of War.

The War Department has sent the despatch which follows to Gen. Augur:

The Secretary of War says if you have an officer in your command who will volunteer to take charge of contributions of supplies about to be sent by steamboat from St. Louis to points on the Mississippi River, and to see to their distribution, order him to report to Gov. A. R. Shepherd, Lindell House, St. Louis, by Tuesday next. The officer sent should be instructed to make a careful report of the disposition made of the supplies to the Department. Please acknowledge receipt and report action taken, stating name of the officer ordered.

MAJOR MARK NEWMAN, at present a leading merchant of Savannah, Ga., has presented to the Georgia Historical Society, to preserve in its archives, the original copy of a document, which, as adjutant of the Forty-ninth Georgia regiment, he drew up, March 15, 1865, and circulated among the officers of that command for their signatures, asking that they be allowed to fill up their ranks by conscription among the negroes, and stating that this plan met with the almost unanimous approval of the enlisted men. They say: "When in former years, for pecuniary purposes, we did not consider it disgraceful to labor with negroes in the same field, or at the same work-bench, we certainly will not look upon it in any other light at this time, when an end so glorious as our independence is to be achieved. We sincerely believe that the adoption throughout our Army of the plan here most respectfully submitted, or some similar one to it, will insure a speedy availability of the negro element in our midst for military purposes, and create, or rather cement, a reciprocal attachment between the men now in service and the negroes, highly beneficial to the Service, and which could probably not be otherwise obtained." This document was approved by the brigade, division, and corps commanders, but returned by Gen. Lee March 37, 1865, with this endorsement: "Respectfully returned. The commanding general commends the spirit displayed by this regiment. The plan of organization which has been regarded most favorably proposes a consolidation of the regiments of ten companies as they now exist into six companies, and that the regimental organization be maintained by attaching to the six thus formed four companies of colored troops. Each regiment will then preserve its identity. Perhaps this plan would be equally as acceptable to the Forty-ninth Georgia regiment."

FIELD ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

UNDER the head of "Further Progress of Artillery," the London *Times* recently published a very interesting report of experiments at Madrid and at Rothbury with guns constructed by Sir William Armstrong's firm. The *Times* considers it probable that the question breech versus muzzle loading is likely soon to be reopened, observing that as on former occasions the partisans of each system will not infrequently lose sight of the main point at issue, often attributing any remarkable effect produced by a gun to the muzzle or breech-loading in cases when such effect might be traced to very different causes. At Madrid a trial has lately been made of two Armstrong guns, one muzzle and one breech-loader, built as like each other as possible; each gun weighed about 896lb. (Sewt. is the nominal weight of the nine pounder gun with which most batteries of the British field artillery are armed). The calibre was 3in., the weight of the projectile 18lb., and the weight of the charge 3½lb. The mean velocity at the muzzle, in both cases, was as nearly as possible 1,800ft. From the summary of the report of practice appended it will be observed that, as regards accuracy, both guns attained this in a very high degree, but the trifling difference between the shooting, sometimes in favor of one gun and sometimes of another, were so slight as to be practically nothing.

FIRST SERIES.

Target 1095 yards from the guns.

	Muzzle-loader.	Breech-loader.
Elevation	1d. g. 16min.	1deg. 16min.
Mean Range	1150 yards	1145 yards
Mean Error	{ Height... 0.27 yards Deflection. 0.28 yards	{ 0.26 yards 21 yards

SECOND SERIES.

Target 2180 yards from the guns.

	Muzzle-loader.	Breech-loader.
Elevation	3d. g. 34min.	3deg. 34min.
Mean Range	2206 yards	2224 yards
Mean Error	{ Height... 1.05 yards Deflection. 0.76 yards	{ 1.48 yards 0.72 yards

THIRD SERIES.

Target 4160 yards from the guns.

	Muzzle-loader.	—
Elevation	9deg. 40min.	—
Mean Range	4131 yards	—
Mean Error	{ Height... 1.9 yards Deflection. 3.18 yards	{ 1.9 yards —

The error of deflection in the third series was chiefly due to great variations of the wind both in direction and force.

The targets in this series of experiments were 12ft. square. However essential and desirable accuracy of shooting may be for field guns, their work in reality depends mainly on shell effect; in this respect field artillery is daily developing a power which will multiply the intensity of the effects it has hitherto produced. In order to test the shell power of the guns at Madrid, two rows of targets were used, each row 36ft. long by 12ft. high, the second row 33 yards behind the first. Ten rounds of shrapnel with time fuse were first fired from the muzzle-loader at a range of 1,095 yards. The result was—on the first target, 835 hits; on the second, 917 hits; total, 1,752 hits, or more than 175 hits for each shell fired. If similar service and laying of the guns were attainable in action (the rate of firing having been on this occasion about two rounds per minute), a battery of six such guns would give 2,100 hits per minute on a small column of troops. The breech-loader firing shrapnel with concussion fuses at the same range produced almost the same effect, except that the front target suffered more than the one behind. There were 937 hits in the front target, 787 in the second. Comparing the results thus attained with the recorded practice of Prussian field guns, the *Times* correspondent points out that the guns under trial at Madrid produced with shrapnel ten times the effect of the Prussian ordnance with Cannone shell at the same range. Thus—Armstrong field guns as above, 1,752 (M. L.), 1,724 (B. L.) hits; Prussian guns, 161 hits.

In continuation of the practice at Madrid at 2,180 yards, the muzzle loader with shrapnel gave 143 hits per round with time fuses, and at 2,190 yards about 100 hits per round with concussion fuses. Common shell were also fired at 2,190 yards and at 3,560 yards, but the target was at the time of firing too shattered to admit of any record of the effect. It is specially interesting and significant to note that altogether 112 fuses of one pattern or the other were fired, and there was not a single failure. To test the speed of working, ten rounds were fired from the muzzle-loading gun and the same number from the breech-loader at a range of 550 yards only; the guns, however, were laid with sufficient accuracy to throw all their shells within a bull's-eye of 6ft. diameter. The muzzle-loader completed its ten rounds in 4min. 40sec., the breech-loader in 4min. 55sec. It has always been found that the muzzle-loader has a slight advantage in point of rapidity of firing.

At the same time another very interesting trial was carried on with a 7-pounder gun intended for mountain service, arranged for transport by horses, mules, or, if necessary, men. Its fire is as powerful as that of the 9-pounder muzzle-loading gun now forming the equipment of the horse artillery and many field batteries. The gun is in two pieces of equal weight, and can be put together or divided again at will. It weighs 380 lb. in all, has a calibre of 2½in., a charge of 1lb. 5oz., and throws a projectile weighing 7lb. with a velocity of 1400ft. per second. In this case also two guns were

under trial, one a breech-loader the other a muzzle-loader. The result of the shooting was as follows:

	Muzzle-loader.	Breech-loader.
Elevation	2deg. 10min.	5deg. 5min.
Mean Range	1165 yards	2187 yards.
Mean Error	{ Height... 0.58 yards Deflection. 0.54 yards	{ 1.79 yards 1.2 yards.

Range.... 13.0 yards 18.0 yards.

The effect of its shrapnel was also very good. At 1095 yards range five rounds gave 488 hits, or at the rate of 97.6 per round. At 2190 yards four rounds gave 261 hits, or at the rate of sixty-five hits per round.

The *Times* correspondent (dating not improbably from Elswick) calls attention to the fact that the 12-pounder, with common shells only, placed sixteen pieces per round on the same target at 1095 yards, though he declares it to be a far better gun than those with which the Prussians demoralized the French at Gravelotte and Sedan. "We shall be within the mark," he continues, "in saying that the man-killing effect of the Armstrong mountain gun is at least six times as great as the average possible to be gained by the weapons and projectiles which gained so high a celebrity in the Franco-German campaign."

No mention is made in the actual record of the experiments of the use of any sights of novel construction, but in continuation of his panegyric the writer of the article in the *Times* adds—"The new arrangement of sights with cross hairs renders the operation of laying less difficult." It will be in the recollection of our readers that some such device was fully tried at Shoeburyness in 1876; it had been ushered in with much bombast, the *Times* devoting several columns of its largest print to the phenomenon, which, it avers, was to produce marvellous results in the laying of guns. It was promptly set aside by the British executive in artillery experimental matters, as the results attained by it were insignificant, and a gun laid with the ordinary appliances made about the same practice. It would appear now, however, that the Elswick firm has in some manner modified the cross-hair system of laying, as advocated by Captain Scott, R. E., and others, and there can be little doubt that the principle is right, however its application may have failed on the occasion to which we advert.

The experiments on the moor behind Sir William Armstrong's house at Cragside, near Rothbury, were instituted with a view of ascertaining the power of resistance of thin steel plates, and, further, to judge what protection could be afforded to field guns in the shape of shields to cover the detachments without undue addition to the weight of the equipment. These experiments were carried out on 23d August. Four small shields had been made of tempered steel 1½-tenths of an inch thick, bent back at the edges to form an angular support, thus giving stiffness. The shields were only 5ft. high by 2½ft. wide. It is remarked in the *Times* report of the proceedings that this height is insufficient, as every man standing up behind the gun would have his head exposed to view; all long range bullets just clearing the top of the shield in their curved flight would drop between 1ft. and 2ft. within the space which might fairly be defiled. Thus the shields should be about 8ft. instead of 5ft. high. In the course of the Rothbury experiments they were raised on small iron legs, the top thus being raised to about 7ft., though, of course, an open space was left below. Each shield weighed about 1cwt., and so could be easily carried and erected by two men. The form of the shields was not arranged on a system favorable to the consideration of these points, so we confine ourselves to recording the resistance to penetration afforded by these light screens, but one fact also deserves special notice—the shield painted slate color was at 800 yards invisible to the naked eye; far from affording a target for the enemy, it tended to wholly conceal the gun. Anything dark or quite light in color was seen at the same distance, but not the slate colored shield. As a first test of the shield's resistance, a Gatling gun, firing the heaviest Martini-Henry ammunition, was brought to bear upon the shield at 500 yards: nearly 200 bullets struck the shield, many often in the same place; not one passed through the thin plate of steel; at 300, 200, and even 100 yards the shield still resisted all attempts at penetration. One of the newest pattern field guns was then placed opposite the target at a range of 800 yards, and first shrapnel and then common shell with concussion fuses were fired. The shield not only resisted shrapnel bullets at short ranges, but also arrested in their flight small pieces of shell, these only making slight indentations on the shield. Two large pieces of shell tore their way through; also, of course, whole shell fired with concussion fuses direct at the shield penetrated with ease, bursting on the other side apparently beyond the gun detachment. "One thing is certain," writes Nob—we mean the *Times* correspondent—"that neither infantry fire nor the balls of shrapnel with time fuses could do anything against such shields."

We hail with extreme satisfaction the first step towards the determination of the material and dimensions of the substance to be used for protecting the detachments of field guns. Whilst strongly condemning Col. Brackenbury's proposal to use detached shields, we deem the attachment of shields to field guns most desirable, if it has not already become indispensable. Whatever their private interest in the matter may be, Sir William Armstrong's firm merit the thanks of the nation for the solution of the first portion of the problem of protecting gunners from at least infantry fire.

The figures and facts relative to field guns tried at Madrid are of marked import, and we should be glad to hear that the long promised polygrooved muzzle-loading field gun is not inferior—we dare not hope for more—to either of the new Armstrong field guns. The *Times* records the doings of a new 8 inch gun constructed at Elswick, in which many features of interest present themselves. Want of space compels us to defer the discussion of the performances of this piece.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Plymouth* arrived at Portland, Maine, on the 28th Sept.

THE *Pocahontas* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 26th Sept.

THE Secretary of the Navy expects to leave Terre Haute, Ind., about Oct. 8, for Washington.

THE *Pensacola* expects to leave San Francisco soon after the middle of October, for the coast of Mexico.

THE *Fortune*, belonging to the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Norfolk Sept. 28, and will remain in that vicinity for the present.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports that the school ship *Saratoga*, on Thursday, Sept. 26, hauled in at Cope's Wharf, Delaware River, Philadelphia, where she will remain six weeks to recruit boys for the Navy.

LIEUT. COMDR. F. M. GREENE, commanding the *Guard*, reports the arrival of that vessel at Bahia, Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 2. He reports the cables between Pernambuco and Bahia and Bahia and Rio de Janeiro as broken, with no immediate prospect of remedy. The special duty assigned him has been completed as far as practicable, and he expected to sail soon direct for Norfolk, at which port he hoped to arrive about the middle of Nov. Health of officers and crew excellent.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear Adm'l. E. T. Nichols, commanding U. S. naval force on the South Atlantic station, dated at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 5. The Admiral's health is improving. The *Guard*, which sailed from Rio Aug. 27, will bring home invalids, prisoners and others from the squadron—among them Pay Clerk Alvin R. Reed, lately tried by court-martial on the *Hartford*. The carpenter of the *Hartford* having been condemned by survey, his place was supplied by Carpenter James Burke, transferred from the *Guard*.

COMMODORE PARKER, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, reports with much satisfaction to the Navy Department, that the *Dale* has been rigged and put all a *taunto*, with sails bent, anchors on her bows, etc., etc., by the cadets of the 1st and 3d classes, who have been afloat this summer in the *Constellation*, and who under the supervision of her able commanding officer, Commander Howison, have attained a degree of proficiency in the practical part of their profession creditable alike to themselves and the officers who have had charge of them. He reports that the Academy parts with regret with Comdr. Howison, who by his excellent service there has added to his already high reputation as an officer.

REAR-ADmiral T. H. PATTERSON, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Yokohama, Sept. 2, reports the movements of the vessels and condition of affairs on the Asiatic station. Quite a serious disturbance occurred among the Imperial Guard at Tokio on the night of Aug. 23, resulting in the loss of 40 or 50 lives. The soldiers of the artillery arose at midnight, killed the officers of the guard, burned the stables, and with arms in their hands marched towards the Imperial Palace, but were met by the infantry and police and either killed or captured. It was not known whether the affair was of political origin or was occasioned by dissatisfaction with the alleged unfair treatment of the regiment which had distinguished itself in the recent Saigo rebellion. Many arrests of officers, including the Commander of the Reserve, have since taken place, and vigorous precautionary measures adopted against further outbreak. The public mind was much disturbed and further trouble anticipated. August 26, Prince Sawa-No-Miya, eldest son of H. I. H. Azisugawa-No-Miya, was adopted by the Emperor as his son and heir, and presented with the ceremonial robe at the Imperial Palace, in the presence of the Empress, Empress Dowager and others of the Imperial family. August 30, His Majesty commenced his progress North, accompanied by a large retinue of officials and an armed escort of 749 men, and was to be absent two months. H.B.M. ironclad *Audacious*, bearing the flag of Vice Adm'l. Hillyar, sailed from Yokohama for Hakodate, Aug. 26, homeward bound. At Hong Kong he offered the facilities of the government dockyard and naval hospital to the squadron, and the *Ranger* availed itself of the latter. The relations between the officers of the U. S. Navy and those of H.B.M.'s service have been most cordial and friendly, and Rear Admiral Patterson states that he is particularly indebted to Vice Adm'l. Hillyar for many official courtesies. The ironclad *Iron Duke* sailed from England Aug. 8, to relieve the *Audacious*. Vice Adm'l. MacDonald and Vice Adm'l. McClintock have each been mentioned as Vice Adm'l. Hillyar's successor. The U. S. S. *Ranger* was at Hong Kong; the *Alert* at Amoy; the *Monongahela* at Shanghai; the *Palos* at Tient-sin. The *Ashuelot* arrived at Yokohama Aug. 28. Health of squadron good.

THE Russian voluntary subscriptions for the formation of a fleet of fast-going cruisers have resulted in 2,413,000 roubles, of which 1,150,000 roubles were collected by the Moscow central committee.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 28.—Ensigns F. J. Milligan and G. H. Worcester, to the Richmond on the 9th October.

Paymaster A. W. Bacon, to relieve Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October, in addition to his present duties.

SEPT. 30.—Ensign Nathaniel R. Usher, Cadet Midshipman Geo. R. Clark, Harry Kinnell, Geo. H. Stafford and J. H. Shepley, to the receiving ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Midshipman E. M. Katz, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at Newport, R. I.

OCT. 1.—Cadet Midshipman Wilson L. Todd, to the Richmond, at Boston, Mass., on the 31st October.

OCT. 2.—Cadet Midshipman James H. Glennon, to the Lackawanna at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Cadet Midshipman Robert F. Wright, Wm. P. White, J. H. L. Holcombe and Richard M. Hughes, to the Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

Surgeon James M. Flint, to the Enterprise, at New York.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the Naval Laboratory at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 28.—Ensign Frank E. Beatty and Charles Laird, from the *Minnesota*, to the Richmond on the 21st October.

SEPT. 30.—Paymaster George A. Lyon, as inspector at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 1.—Assistant Engineer T. F. Burgedorff, from the Swatara, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

OCT. 2.—Lieutenant E. Longaecker, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant G. Blocklinger, from the Enterprise, and placed on sick leave.

Ensign H. M. Hodges, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and ordered to the Wyoming.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth, from the Enterprise, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White for three months.

To Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from September 26.

To Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, commanding the *Tallapoosa*, for one month.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, attached to the *Tallapoosa*, for one month from September 27.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from October 7.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Rixey, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from October 15.

To Assistant Engineer Charles Kleckner, attached to the Wyoming, for two weeks from September 28.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Chief Engineer George W. Sensner to duty on board the iron clad, at Brandon, Va., and placed on sick leave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Goodwin Hobbs, lately attached to the Despatch and at present in London, England, has been granted permission to remain one month in Europe before returning to the United States.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending October 2, 1878:

Richard George, seaman, Augst 16, at the Shanghai General Hospital, China (U. S. S. *Monongahela*).

CADET MIDSHIPMEN AND ENGINEERS.—Successful candidates for appointment as Cadet Midshipmen at recent examination:

John Hall Barnard, 11th N. Y.; Hammond Fowler, 8th Va.; Marbury Johnston, 2d Ga.; Robt. Harris Woods, 7th Va.; Edw. Everett Solomon, 9th Ga.; Ledru Rollin Savage, 12th Ill.; Samuel Elmore Belford, 20th Pa.; Arthur Doyle, 9th N. Y.; Sidney Zollicoffer Mitchel, 5th Ala.; Smith Salisbury, 33d N. Y.; Jas. Franklin Carpenter, 13th Ind.; Thos. Heywood Gignilliat, 1st Ga.; Edwin Babbitt Weeks, Oregon; Wm. Wallace Ricketts, 9th Va.; John Knox Morris, 5th Ind.

Successful candidates for Cadet Engineers at recent examination:

Wm. H. P. Creighton, Ohio; James H. Fitts, Va.; Jos. H. Peniston, Pa.; Robert W. Gatewood, Va.; Frederick E. Coyle, N. Y.; Eull Thobie, Wis.; Harry L. Hawthorne, Ky.; Otto C. Granmer, N. J.; Wm. H. Chambers, Pa.; Geo. M. Fergason, Conn.; Robert B. Higgins, Md.; Arthur H. Clarke, R. I.; Peter Miller, Kan.; Charles E. Rommel, Pa.; Jas. H. Quinby, N. Y.; Charles H. Howland, R. I.; John C. Leonard, Oreg.; Jas. G. Leopold, Ohio; Henry L. Simpson, Pa.; Clarence C. Willis, Miss.; Edward K. Taylor, Mass.; Frank H. Conant, Mass.; Ward P. Winchell, Ohio; Walter H. Addicks, Pa.; Thos. A. W. Shock, Md.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE POSITION OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.

UNDER the above heading in our issue of the 20th July we gave an account of some experiments with a model steam lifeboat, designed by Mr. Edmund Thompson, which experiments tended to prove the correctness of his assumption that by tunnelling out the after body of the vessel, and placing the propeller about one-fourth of her length inside the stern-posts, not only would there be a comparative absence of vibration and "slip" and entire freedom from "racing" of the screw, but also that the steering powers of the vessel would be greatly increased. From a letter recently received by Mr. Thompson from a gentleman in Texas, hitherto entirely unknown to him, it appeared that the writer had arrived at somewhat similar conclusions, and had to some extent, though under very disadvantageous circumstances, carried his experiments to a satisfactory and practical issue.

The following extract from the letter referred to will, we think, be found interesting: "About two years ago I constructed a very small light draught vessel upon the tunnel plan under very many disadvantages, having to labor myself in part to get the craft afloat, and after using her on the rivers and canal here (Texas) for five or six months, lost her in the great gale in Galveston—she was beached. I found that this mode of propelling boats was a success, and whilst I had made some mistakes so that I had not the speed that I desired, still the principle was correct and alterations could be made to give very great speed. My boat was 50 feet long and 13 feet wide, with a square stern and only 4 inches a rise. My spiral screw had but one blade, 8½ inches deep and only 3 feet pitch, which was not sufficient pitch on depth of blade, and my engine was an old burnt-out cotton-gin engine,

that I had to set crossways and it was run with an imperfect band, yet with all this carrying only 40 to 50 lb. of steam; fifty to sixty revolutions per minute (too slow), the boat made from four to four and a-half miles per hour in still water. In a narrow canal, with a strong cross wind, I could, with all ease, keep her off the banks—they being only 3 feet above the water. I could turn her almost in her own length, and her course was as straight as a shot from a gun almost." Mr. Thompson has no knowledge of the details of construction of the boat mentioned by his American correspondent, but, nevertheless, the result of the trial of the general principle is sufficiently satisfactory to encourage anticipation that the trial boat he is now having built by Messrs. Walker and Co., Deptford, will demonstrate the advantage of the improvements of Mr. Thompson. We hope in a few weeks to be able to give a sketch of the trial boat—the *Novelty*—which is to be of the following dimensions: 33 feet in length, 8 feet in width, with a mean draught of 2 feet 6 inches. The engines, which have been lent by a gentleman who has taken much interest in the matter, will be removed from his steam launch, a boat of slightly smaller dimensions, and should the speed of the larger boat closely approximate to, or equal that of the vessel from which the engines will be taken, success will be held achieved. In the *Times* of 16th inst. there appeared a very interesting letter from the secretary of the committee of the British Association on the steering of screw-steamer. The conclusions to which their experiments seem to lead were, first, that a screw-steamer 400 feet long cannot be brought from full speed to an actual stop in less than one-third of a mile; and, second, that as she can, when going ahead, turn within a circle, the radius of which will be about four times her length, it is wisest, under all circumstances of threatened danger of collision, to trust to the manœuvring capacity of the vessel, while still going ahead, rather than to attempt stopping and reversing, as, while so doing, there appears to be no control over the vessel, and even when she begins to get "stern way," it is impossible to foretell what position she will assume from the movement of her helm. This conclusion is certainly equally important and unsatisfactory, and if Mr. Thompson is able to show practically that the screw propeller, when placed in the position he proposes, will enable a vessel to reverse promptly, and moreover to retain, when going astern, steering qualities equal to those possessed by her when steaming ahead, he will undoubtedly have done good service by his inventions, and will deserve the good wishes and co-operation of all interested in ocean steam navigation.—*Iron*.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS.—The twenty-fifth torpedo boat for the French navy has been recently launched from M. Norman's yard at Havre, and Nos. 26 and 27 are being completed with all despatch. These boats differ somewhat from those adopted by our Admiralty, in that their machinery is less complicated, and therefore less likely to get out of order. The engines are compound, the high pressure cylinder being 13 inches, and the low pressure 30 inches in diameter. The feed pumps work off the eccentrics between the cylinders, one pump on each side. The air pump works before the engine. The blast is obtained from a fan driven independently, and in no manner attached to the engine. There is no circulating pump to these engines. The condenser is horizontal and tubular, and lies on the starboard side of the keel. An aperture in the bottom of the boat admits the water to the tubes of the condenser, through which it is forced by the boat's passage through the water, discharging itself aft through an opening similar to the forward one. These openings are protected by gridirons, which prevent seaweed, etc., from entering the tubes of the condenser. In this manner the power expended in pumping water, by means of the circulating pump, through the condenser, is saved, and a greater propelling power is secured. This system has already been tried on board the *Heimdel*, a French passenger boat built by M. Norman, and has been found to answer perfectly. It does not in any way detract from the speed of the vessel, for the *Heimdel* is somewhat faster than her sister boat, fitted with the ordinary surface condenser and circulating pump. The only fault we can find with this method of fitting the condenser is that no means has as yet been devised to close what we may term "the condenser ports" in case of such a necessity arising. This, however, could easily be done by means of a tight fitting sliding shutter worked off an endless screw. The funnel of these French torpedo boats differs materially from that of the English built craft. It is constructed so as to prevent any dust from escaping, the blacks all falling into a dust pan, from which they are removed by means of sliding doors in the tunnel on a level with the deck. To those who were nearly blinded during the naval review at Spithead by the hot ashes shot out of the funnels of the English torpedo boats Nos. 419 and 420 and from the *Lightning*, the advantage of this arrangement will be apparent. The French boats Nos. 25 and 26 are merely spar torpedo boats. No. 27, however, differs from these in that the torpedo will be discharged from a tube in the fore part of the boat, under water. M. Norman is also constructing an armed screw wooden transport for his government, the skin of which vessel is formed of three layers of light planking, the two inner layers being diagonal, while the outer layer or skin runs fore and aft. In this manner it is claimed that great strength with extreme lightness is secured. The whole of the wood for this vessel was grown in Normandy and in the Calvados.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

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Officers and others at Fort Concho, Tex.	15 00
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PRIVATE EDWARD BALL, late of Co. G, 25th Infantry, was on
the 8th instant sent from this post to Leavenworth prison under
five years' sentence. His old comrades raised the following
subscriptions for his benefit: *Members of Co. G, 25th Infantry*—1st Sergt. Edward Bookman, \$1.50; Sergt. W. W. Hufman, 50c.; Sergt. Joseph Chapman, \$2.00; Sergt. Nevel T. Henderson, 25c.; Corp. Richard Pratt, 25c.; Corp. Nathaniel Beeler, 50c.; Corp. Henry Williams, 20c.; Corp. John Clark, 50c.; Privates George Brumwick, 25c.; Benj. Davis, 50c.; Alex. Pillow, 25c.; Bassett Page, 25c.; Moes Waller, 45c.; Ezekiel H. Hill, 50c.; Joe Clark, 50c.; Jas. H. Jones, 50c.; Jefferson Harrison, 50c.; Wm. J. Galloway, 25c.; Geo. Taylor, 25c.; Jas. Smith, 50c.; Marion Thompson, 25c.; Jas. H. Jackson, 25c.; Frederick Johnson, 20c.; Wm. Hanson, 50c.; Musicians Jas. Jourdan, \$1.00, and Henry Thomas, 25c.; *Members of Co. D, 10th Cavalry*—1st Sergt. Geo. Goldney, 10c.; Sergt. Adam Bush, 50c.; Sergt. Jno. S. Mason, 10c.; Private Jas. H. Alexander, 25c.; Albert West, 25c.; Thos. Edward, 25c.; Denis Rankine, 60c.; Green Hall, 20c.; Wm. Miner, 50c.; John Wright, 25c.; Jas. H. Graham, 50c.; —— Robinson, 50c.; Sergt. Alex. Jones, 50c.; Corp. Robert Kinney, 20c.; Corp. Richard Lemis, 50c.; *Members of Co. K, 25th Infantry*—Sergt. Chas. Williams, 50c.; Privates Geo. Smith, 25c.; Mitchel Albert, 15c.; Washington Giles, 25c.; Green Haver, 25c.; Frank Walton, 25c.; Peter Gadson, 25c.; John T. Roberts, 50c.; Hob. Williams, 25c.; *Members of Band, 10th Cavalry*—Sergt. Chas. Covington, 50c.; George Thomas, 25c.; Charles Murray, a discharged soldier from 10th Cavalry, \$10.00.

The above subscriptions was paid over to Private Ball when he
left the post.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Sergt. Co. G, 25th Infantry, Treasurer.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement

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EMPEROR AND AMEER.

STANGE as it may at first seem, the English movements against Afghanistan do not find an undivided support in the little islands. In India, public opinion seems to be nearly all one way, namely, in favor of humbling and punishing the Ameer. But we find British journals, and even British military journals, condemning the Cabul mission as a blunder, and the Viceroy's course towards Afghanistan as a perilous piece of theatrical display. Part of the criticism against Lord Lytton is evidently political, and part perhaps personal; but some of our military contemporaries are evidently basing their strictures on the broad ground that a neutral neighbor should not be driven into an enemy.

For ourselves, we do not see how the Indian government could well have acted otherwise than it has. For, to understand the true significance of the affront put upon England by Shere Ali, we must go back of the late scene in the Pass of Khyber. During many years Afghanistan has been the broad neutral kingdom that has separated the outposts of the two great European empires contending for Asiatic supremacy. Despite Russian machinations, it has been neutral not only in name but in act, and that to such an extent as to refuse to receive at Cabul, its capital, either a Russian or a British diplomatic representative. But in midsummer of the present year, exactly two months before the affair of Ali Musjid, the Ameer broke his traditional policy by welcoming, with marked honors, a Russian military officer. We surmise that the overtures for this purpose were simply a part of the precautionary military steps taken by Russia in the spring, when the prospects of a war with England were threatening, and when undoubtedly she had considered the possibility of a campaign against India by way of diversion for the struggle in Europe. We should also judge that the overtures, possibly accompanied with costly and irresistible offers, had been so well received that Russia, having made her preparations, and perhaps paid her price, could not resist the temptation of carrying them out into accomplishment, though the immediate fear of war had passed. Once there, the Russian ambassador possibly pursued the policy of tempting the Ameer out of his neutrality into commercial and military alliance with Russia.

The counter move of the British government was instantaneous, as indeed the exigency demanded. It at once undertook to plumb the Ameer's policy by sending to him an embassy of its own, and for that purpose chose Lieut. Gen. Neville Chamberlain, a famous Anglo-Indian officer, of great experience, who had personally known the Ameer for many years, and was supposed to enjoy his friendship. An escort of the Guides Cavalry on the 11th of September accompanied the mission from Peshawur, but it was not intended to be strong enough for any war-like operations.

The situation is now clear at a glance. The indignity put upon England cannot be endured for a moment. Had the Russian envoy been treated in like fashion, there would have been no ground for complaint; but such a discrimination must not be permitted by England, or she will sacrifice her position in India at once. For it must be understood that the matter at stake is not alone that of an act of courtesy, accidental or designed; it is the question whether Russia shall at one stroke become all powerful in Afghanistan, so that at the least out-break she can push her outposts four hundred miles onward to Khyber Pass.

Now, during the past week one very wise and very important step has been taken by the home government. It was at first said that the government would choose to regard the quarrel simply as one between the Viceroy and the Ameer, lest it should seem to be dragging Russia into the dispute. No policy could have been more disastrous than this timid and time-serving one; and even the condition of Lord Beaconsfield's health, and the alleged differences of opinion between members of the Cabinet would not have excused it. The point first to be known was whether the affair really was one between the Indian government and Shere Ali alone; and for this purpose it was necessary to sound Russia. On the 24th of September, Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, left Berlin to return to his post, charged with important duties. Hardly had he arrived than the Russian journals announced that Russia had been asked the object of her mission to Cabul, and her attitude in regard to Afghanistan. It is said that the Indian government has long had written proofs of the intrigues of Russian agents to drive Shere Ali to his present course; but it is not probable that these proofs were presented to the Russian government. At all events, assurances seem to have been given that Russia would observe the same neutrality between England and Afghanistan, in the event of a war, that England observed between Russia and Turkey. That would allow Russia to permit her traders to sell arms and ammunition to the Afghans. But it has also been said, with much probability, that Russia, pressed by Lord Salisbury as to how she reconciled Gen. Stolteff's mission to Cabul with her engagements to remove political influence in Afghanistan, had offered satisfactory assurances and promised to recall the mission. If this be true, it would confirm the theory already spoken of, that the mission was prepared for the contingency of an Anglo-Russian war, and then was allowed to take its course because it had been prepared, and had been welcomed.

But while this possible withdrawal of the Russian mission would solve a large part of the problem, the question remains what to do with the Ameer? His affront was evidently deliberate and has not been atoned for. Admitting that Russia had nothing to do with the rejection of the English mission, it was still rejected, and under insulting circumstances. It has been preceded by very courteous and friendly despatches from the Viceroy to the Ameer, and the latter had deigned no reply. Besides, can the Indian government afford to neglect this occasion to strengthen its mountain frontier? While Shere Ali is making up his mind to apologize, it could seize every pass from the Khyber to the Bolan, as a London *Times* writer points out, and dominate entirely both the Suleiman range and the great Hindoo Koosh. It could open negotiations with the hill tribes, and possibly secure their alliance against Shere Ali itself. Still, the latter contingency is an unknown one, and the more prudent course may be to allow the Ameer to submit, if he desires, without war. At any rate, military preparation is sure to go on, and the end is not yet.

ANOTHER officer of high rank, distinguished merit and valuable services, has fallen in frontier warfare. The death of Lieut.-Colonel Lewis is of itself enough to make the Cheyenne outbreak one of deplorable costliness, while illustrating afresh the historic experience that the Army is not the author but the victim of Indian wars.

The revolt of the Northern Cheyennes was due, like all our Indian wars, to civilian ignorance, indifference and incompetency. They were put on half rations or on none at all; and meanwhile they saw other Indians, the Arapahoes, closely allied to them in every way, and on the same footing, permitted to go off their

reservation into the buffalo country for game. White men under such circumstances would be tempted to better themselves if not to revenge themselves; and it is what the Indians did. They left their agency near Fort Reno, and began to help themselves to meat on the hoof in the cattle camps of Southwest Kansas. Of course troops were quickly on their path. The repulse of Captain Rendlebrook, who was in pursuit, followed, and then preparations were made to head off the fleeing redskins on the lines of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific roads. General Pope telegraphed to General Sheridan the dispositions he was making for this purpose, and in the course of his despatch he said: "Two cavalry companies from Reno are close on the Indians, and will be joined by the cavalry company from Supply, with orders to follow up the Indians. Colonel Lewis will assume command of them, as soon as they reach the vicinity of Dodge."

As soon as Lieut.-Colonel Lewis could get authentic news of the whereabouts of the Indians, he started for them with a mixed force of infantry and cavalry. He found them waiting for him, about 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 27th ult., about sixty miles from Fort Wallace. He attacked them immediately, and routed them, taking 60 head of stock and 17 saddle ponies; but it was at the heavy cost of Col. Lewis himself, who fell mortally wounded. Three enlisted men were also wounded, and two of them were sent back with the escort that took Col. Lewis's body to Wallace.

Lieut.-Colonel William H. Lewis, of the 19th Infantry, was one of those officers whose reputation in Army circles overtopped that of some others whose fortune had gained them a larger meed of popular celebrity. Born in Alabama, he entered the Military Academy in 1845, appointed from New York, and graduated 15th in a class of 48, of whom the first three were, respectively, Generals Gillmore, Parke, and Bent. He was successively commissioned brevet 2d lieutenant 4th Infantry, July 1, 1849, and 2d lieutenant 5th Infantry, Oct. 7, 1849; 1st lieutenant 5th Infantry, March 3, 1855; captain, May 7, 1861; major 18th Infantry, July 14, 1864. Transferred to the 38th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866, and to the 7th Infantry, March 15, 1869, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Dec. 10, 1873. The first half dozen years of his service were passed chiefly in Texas in garrison and scouting duty. He was then, Nov. 5, 1855, transferred to the Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics, but rejoined his regiment the following summer, taking part with it in the Seminole hostilities, and in the Utah and Navajo expeditions. The Rebellion found him with his command in New Mexico, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Apache Cañon, March 28, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel for like services in the action at Peralta, eighteen days later. His services for thirty years were almost wholly on the western and southwestern frontier, and not in the battles with the Confederacy where stars and eagles were won fast. However that experience made Col. Lewis particularly valuable in the kind of warfare now forming the chief duty of the Army, and his loss will cause general and sincere regret.

We have said that the Cheyenne outbreak shows once more that the Army is the victim and not the author of Indian wars. The experience of Col. Lewis specially suggests this fact, because, while he pursued the Cheyennes with relentless vigor and determination, he was prompt to make known through General Sheridan that those Indians were wronged, and had been needlessly driven to the war path. He reported to General Sheridan that while with Captain Hemphill's company of the 4th Cavalry, Amos Chayesinan, the interpreter at Camp Supply, informed him that he was at the Cheyenne Agency not long before the escape of the Northern Cheyennes, and the Indians were then compelled, for want of food, to eat horse flesh—even the flesh of animals that had died of disease. He further gave it as his opinion that these Indians had gone after food for themselves and their families, and that a large outbreak would occur before next spring unless something was done to improve matters at the agency. Thus the officer who fell on the field of battle, dying a soldier's death, had recorded generous testimony as to the cause of the attack which no one was more ready and earnest to repress and punish, as duty commanded. One is reminded that Canby who fell a victim to Modoc ferocity and treachery, had yet put on record his belief that civilian mismanagement had driven the Modocs into hostility. It is the hard task of our Army to see a wretched Indian system tempting or forcing the red men to the path of pillage and murder, and then themselves to fall victims, in order that peace with safety may be restored.

It is very gratifying to military men to know that the question of who was to blame for the Custer massacre has been fully and finally settled by no less a person than a correspondent of the *Cleveland (Ohio) Leader*, who (he says) has been travelling with Gen. Miles up in the Yellowstone country. The remarks and lucubrations of this *Leader* correspondent have been copied pretty generally into the journals throughout the country, and among others by the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. In this very wonderful relation of the correspondent, allusions are made to the achievements of one Mr. Colgate Hoyt, whom we rather suspect to be the self-same correspondent. Listen to him. "We here found the rifle pits, empty cartridge shells, bones, clothing ornaments, and clothing of several Indians," etc., and "Mr. Hoyt was particularly fortunate in finding the breastplate worn by Lame Deer himself." Of course it was Lame Deer's breastplate. All Indians wear breastplates, we presume, although officers who have had a life long experience with Indians in every part of the country, never heard of one before.

Again our enterprising correspondent says: "We had buffalo beef for supper—the first of the trip. It was some which Mr. Colgate Hoyt and an orderly had cut from a bull (why not call it a cow, Mr. Hoyt? cow is more tender), they had run down, and that a mile from camp." Happy Colgate, to get a piece of buffalo bull which he and an orderly had shot. He does not say whether he or the orderly shot the bull. Tell us next time, Colgate. Hear him again: "Here I picked up the skull of Little Wing, an Uncpapa Sioux Indian, who had been killed in a fight with Gen. Crook a few days previous to the Custer fight." Gen. Crook's encounter with the Indians in those parts took place something more than two years before Colgate surveyed the ground. The skull of Little Wing had been waiting ever since that time for the *Leader* correspondent to pick it up. It was certainly the skull of Little Wing, for without doubt Colgate found the Indian's own autograph upon it.

But it is when our correspondent comes to Custer's plan of his battle that he is grand. He says: "Custer's plan of his battle is now regarded by all those in this country as a most excellent one, and not the rash and stupid scheme that many people in the East believe it to have been. Reno's disobedience of orders in not continuing his charge through the Sioux camp, and his cowardice in retreating from his impregnable position in the woods before he had lost a man, because the Sioux shook their blankets at him and threatened a charge, is now thought to be the chief cause of the Custer disaster, and if an impartial investigation was made of Reno's conduct he would be found responsible for the fate of Custer and his men."

There are many persons who read this stuff. And so we have the whole question settled in advance of any official inquiry, and an Army officer, against whom no charges have been preferred, is tried, condemned and sentenced for the most serious offence he could well commit.

A NEW association is reported to be forming at Washington, known as the "Enlisted Labor Association." It proposes to urge upon Congress the passage of a law by which 100,000 volunteers may be enlisted for five years, for military and agricultural purposes, on a reservation of the Government. Twelve skilled mechanics or artisans are to be in each company, and one regiment of each corps is to be of engineers exclusively. As soon as 10,000 men shall be enlisted, they shall be sent to a reservation, and, upon their arrival, shall survey and lay out a city, and begin the erection of suitable quarters for a permanent settlement, preparing the ground for agricultural purposes and developing the mineral resources of the country. Each corps is to be furnished by the Government with seeds, stock, farming implements and tools. The volunteers are to receive the same pay as the soldiers of the Regular Army; and every person so enlisting shall, upon honorable discharge from the service, be entitled to and receive a patent for 160 acres of land, as now provided for by the Homestead Act, or in lieu thereof to one lot within the limits of said city, as he may elect, every alternate lot to be reserved to the United States.

CAPTAIN JOHN CODMAN, an intelligent old sea captain, and a most competent observer, writes to the *N. Y. Evening Post* a letter from Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 7, 1878, concerning the Indian outrages there. He says:

The Indian depredations have driven many of the frontiersmen to seek for safety in the settlements, and some of them were so thoroughly scared that they came on board our steamboat at the Dallas and accompanied us to Portland. In many cases they had left their crops already ripened, to be destroyed by the Indians or to perish for want of gathering. The distress and loss to these poor settlers cannot be estimated by our people in the East or

by the paternal government at Washington. It might be if every member of Congress owned a tract of land in the neighborhood of the Indian reservations. In that case we should hear less of the reduction of the Army, and some means would assuredly be devised to prevent the recurrence of these unending border troubles.

This is by no means my first acquaintance with the frontier or with the dangers. Here as elsewhere we see the effect of cause—the cause mismanagement, and the effect inevitable disaster. Mismanagement is notorious in a system that encourages it, and to this rather than to the inherent disposition of the savages their risings are to be attributed. The Government and the settlers are equally to be blamed for what has happened; the former for establishing Indian agencies to rob the Indians, and the latter for encroaching upon the Indian reservations. The little Army that we have is employed in punishing the Indians for the crimes that these provocations have led them to commit. This condition of things will never cease, unless with the extermination of the Indians, till Indian agencies are abolished, and the Army now need to punish the savages driven by their injuries to raiding shall have the jurisdiction which will render its present occupation needless. This authority should be still further extended. It should reach white men as well as Indians, and should punish with equal severity violence on either side. The true policy if to place every reservation and a large area of territory around it too, under absolute military control. With a sufficient force, probably no greater than we have at present, order would be preserved. These are not only my own convictions, but they are those of the most intelligent persons whom I have met in the border settlements. Last year in Idaho the little settlement in which we were sojourning was overrun by poor, starving Indians who had stayed from the Fort Hall reservation because the agent refused them their rations. The Bannocks driven to despair, have now joined the hostile Indians. Our troubles instead of being ended are but begun. The Indians are in arms or ready to take up arms all over the sparsely settled districts of the western territories. Innocent or guilty they must be subdued. Soldiers must fight in a bad cause. Those agents and traders who have stirred up the insurrection will pocket their profits and keep out of harm's way. The farmers who have stolen land will suffer justly, but others who were guiltless must suffer with them. Harvests will perish, and houses will be burned. Immigration will be checked, and no little money must be expended.

WE learn officially that on the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, construing the law, the Secretary of War has decided to carry up promotion in the Line of the Army to include captains. This is a just decision, and one in keeping with the view we have taken from the first of the wording of the law.

A DESPATCH from Annapolis to the *Baltimore Gazette* is as follows: "The written and filed complaint of Professor Bernard Maurice against Rear Admiral John L. Worden, former Superintendent of the Naval Academy, for \$20,000 damages for defamation of character, charged that the said defendant wrongfully and maliciously wrote and published of and concerning the plaintiff, and of and concerning his said connection with and employment in said academy, and of and concerning his said resignation thereof so tendered as aforesaid, a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel, containing among other things the libellous matter following, that is to say: 'This resignation is tendered in consequence of charges of a very grave character brought against Mr. Maurice by responsible persons in the city of Annapolis, such as taking grossly improper liberties with the persons of very young girls. The charges seem so well authenticated that I deem it important that his connection with the academy be terminated with as little delay as possible.' The bill states that Professor Maurice is dependent entirely upon his profession for his living, and says that 'the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his credit and reputation,' many persons refusing to employ him for the charge a male, and that he has been 'reduced to great poverty and privation.'

FROM a notice of the late Charles C. Parsons, which appeared in the *Missouri Statesman*, we extract the following: In the fall of 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Celia G. W. Lippitt, of Brooklyn, a most charming young lady; and after her death he was again married, in January, 1877, to Miss Maggie Britton, of Mississippi. He leaves two children—one by his first and one by his second marriage. Mr. Parsons was a near relative of Judge Bliss, Dean of the Law School of the State University, and was also the room-mate and class-mate for four years at West Point, of Capt. James H. Rollins, at present of our town, and who feels a deep grief, like that felt by kindred, for the loss of his cherished and beloved friend. Brave soldier, good Christian, farewell!

"Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And fancy's flesh and reason's ray
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven."

AMONG the embarrassments growing out of the *posse comitatus* clause in the Army appropriation bill, in addition to the Pacific Railroad master, are two cases which have recently occurred—one in Arkansas and the other in Texas. In Arkansas the United States Marshal appealed to the commanding officer at Fort Concho for a military escort to protect him in the arrest of an alleged murderer, who had taken refuge in the Indian Territory. The request was referred to General Ord, who declined to supply the troops, and in turn referred the request to Washington for specific instructions. The other case was the application of the United States Marshal in Texas to Colonel Shafter for troops to assist him in arresting persons charged with organizing an expedition to invade Mexico. This request was also declined and referred to Washington.

THE Hon. James A. Garfield, M. C., in response to a telegram from some gentlemen in Washington interested in the matter, sends the following as his construction of the Homestead law: "Persons entering homesteads after they have ceased to be soldiers get a patent after one year's residence. Persons, actual soldiers at the date of entry, or who became so afterward, if they served five years, require no residence. The commissioner's decision is right. I did not frame the law, but concur with Judge Lawrence, who did."

AUGUST HEINRICH PETERMANN, Ph. D., D. D., the well known German geographer, died Sept. 27, at Gotha, of a stroke of apoplexy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: A few days since my attention was called to an article, "Saving Life at Sea," which appeared in your issue of August 17.

In justice to two gallant men, Captain Dauré, who was drowned while in the execution of his duties as commander of a French steamship, and Captain Surmont, a survivor of the ill-fated *St. Laurent*, I have concluded to make a brief statement of what occurred on board of a Transatlantic steamship in 1867, and subsequently in 1870. I refer to several discussions on "Sauvetage," or Life-preserving rafts, mattresses, etc. It was after breakfast, on board of the *St. Laurent*, of which Surmont was first captain, and Dauré the second captain, that the subject of using different parts of vessels as life preservers and rafts were broached. The French and foreign officers expressed their views; if the idea merited consideration, a memorandum thereof was made. The promenade deck was divided into sections, the bridge formed one part. The manner of securing the deck and bridge to the ship was by a system of compressors and screws; and to launch them slides, eccentric rollers, levers and davits were resorted to. The paying of the seams of the cross sections of the deck was of gutta percha strips tarred over. Every section of the deck and bridge were provided with outriggers, nets, and life lines, also arrangements for stepping and staying masts. Gutta percha mattresses, with lace cringles, were also recommended so as to give greater buoyancy to the rafts.

Being one of those present on the occasions referred to, and having proposed several ideas, I can, from memory, sketch the plan agreed to as combining the most feasible way of life saving on board of sea-going and river steamers.

It is not my intention to detract from the author of the article which appeared in your issue, for I am well aware that the same ideas will originate in different minds. Lieut. Commander Crownshield deserves credit for his proposition. I pen this article in justice to those brave men, both of whom sacrificed life in doing their duty, and both of whom took part in the discussions on "Sauvetage." A gentleman, an employé of the Transatlantic steamer, was present on the occasion.

VERITAS.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The *JOURNAL* is generally so accurate in regard to rifle matters that the article contained in its issue, Sept. 28th, intimating that the militia teams had an unfair advantage in the International Match, because they shot the Inter-State Match "range for range" immediately preceding it, and thereby "were virtually accorded ten sighting shots, which were denied the Regulars," has excited considerable comment among the National Guard, and scarcely seems to put the matter in its correct light. In the first place, two militia teams (Mass. and Rhode Island), which were entered for the Inter-State Match, had not entered for the International, while, on the other hand, there were two Regular teams not entered for the Inter-State. It therefore followed that, under the old rule, that where two ride the same horse one must ride behind, either they or the two Regular teams must be aggrieved, whichever match was shot first, if it be conceded that the shooting of the prior match was an advantage. (This consideration could not have entered into the arrangement of the programme, as at the time it was arranged it was expected that all the militia teams would shoot in both matches, and it was known that the Regulars could not.) —EDITOR.

I do not, however, concede anything of the kind. On the contrary, I claim that as far as the first distance was concerned, the fact that the militia teams shot an exciting match of ten shots from the shoulder in hot sun, and were then required to shoot seven more shots with scarcely time to wipe out their rifles, was, if any thing, a detriment to them. Everybody knows that the variation in elevations at 200 yards is so slight that sighting shots are of but little value, and to be of any use must be taken the moment before shooting. *These the Regulars could and did obtain at the pool targets which were open along side of those on which the militia teams were shooting, not only at this distance, but at all distances during the meeting, a fact which the JOURNAL seems to have overlooked.* —(As it is admitted that sighting shots have value, it is not worth while to discuss their exact value. If the Regulars had access to the pool targets so did the militia, and over and above this the latter had the advantage of ten sighting shots. Besides, it is to be remembered that even ten cents for a sighting shot is a matter of consequence to a man receiving \$13 a month and shooting under orders.) —EDROR.

It may be safely asserted that there is not a team captain at Creedmoor who would not rather bring up his team, fresh and rested as the Regulars were as compared with their opponents, than to have them fire "ten sighting shots" before an important match. In fact no prudent captain would ever allow his team to fire ten sighting shots before an off-hand match, if he had the opportunity to let them, and would not prefer to dispense with sighting shots altogether that take that number. This was particularly the case with the New York team, several of whom were men of slight physique. As to the other ranges, the militia teams did not shoot at 600 yards in the Inter-State Match at

all, so they had certainly no advantage there. As to the remaining range (500 yards) where was the advantage? The militia teams shot there steadily from eleven until about quarter past one. They then had but three-quarters of an hour to clean their rifles, get their dinner and get back to shoot in the International. —(They had also the time occupied in shooting by those who followed them in the team.—ED. *JOURNAL*) The Regulars, on the other hand, had nothing to do during this time but keep cool and practice at the pool targets (of which there were several), being able to practice at them up to the time of calling the match and while their opponents were at their dinners.

I think riflemen will generally agree that with a well organized team, two or three shots are all that are required to fix the elevation at 500 yards, and that these must be taken at or immediately preceding the scoring shots, and that anything more than this, and particularly the firing of "ten sighting shots" tires the men, strains their eye sight and hurts them generally, although not perhaps tiring their muscles as much as shooting that number of shots from the shoulder. This very meeting has witnessed several teams that have gone to pieces because one of their best men has "overshot himself" on pool targets or in individual matches, oblivious that what he wanted was not practice but rest. This was thoroughly understood in the New York team, who were not allowed to fire a shot on a pool target before any of the matches, not even at 600 yards. As it was, there was just three hours between the time each militia man shot at 500 yards in the Inter-State and when his turn came to shoot at that distance in the International, after the lapse of which time his previous practice was of no more use than if it had been had the previous day. —(It is a question of fact whether the militia were over-fatigued with shooting as compared with the Regulars. We deny it, and assert that the intervals of rest obtained while the men were waiting their turn were sufficient. As the weather did not change, what was gained by the preliminary "feeling of the target" was of more use than if it had been had on a previous day.—EDITOR.)

General Abbot's letter is perfectly fair. It is certainly creditable to him that he was able to organize as good a team as he had under all the circumstances. I cannot see, however, why the Bochart Sharp used by the New Yorkers, being of the same calibre and powder charge as the Springfield, gave their team any advantage, particularly when the disadvantages of charging guns is considered, and doubt if any U. S. Ordnance officer will admit it. In the Inter-State Match they only made 4 points more at 500 yards with it than they had made the year before with the Remington, and although the abolition of sighting shots makes the score relatively higher, the team was so much more carefully handled and organized as to make up for that. Of course to use any .50 calibre rifle at 600 yards as against teams shooting the Springfield .45 would have been to invite defeat.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1878.

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Allow me to suggest that you republish the extract which follows from General R. E. Lee's Report of the first day 2d Bull Run, August 29, 1862. It will be found in the "Rebellion Record" Frank Moore—sometimes cited as "Putnam's Rebellion Record"—1, 9, page 277, left hand column, seventh line from t, an d is important with reference to the question whether there was a battle on the 29th of August, 1862:

"The next morning, the twenty-ninth, the enemy had taken a position to interpose his army between General Jackson and Alexandria, and about 10 A. M. opened with artillery upon the right of Jackson's line. The troops of the latter were disposed in rear of Groveton, along the line of the unfinished branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and extended from a point a short distance west of the turnpike toward Sudley Mill, Jackson's division, under Brigadier-General Starke, being on the right; Ewell's, under General Lawton, in the centre, and A. P. Hill on the left. The Federal army was evidently concentrating upon Jackson, with the design of overwhelming him before the arrival of Longstreet. The latter officer left his position, opposite Warrenton Springs, on the 26th, being relieved by General R. H. Anderson's division, and marched to join Jackson. He crossed at Kinston's (Hinson's?) Mill in the afternoon, and encamped near Orleans that night. The next day he reached the White Plains, his march being retarded by the want of cavalry to ascertain the meaning of certain movements of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton, who seemed to menace the right of his column.

"On the 28th, arriving at Thoroughfare Gap, he found the enemy prepared to dispute his progress. General D. R. Jones' division being ordered to force the passage of the mountain, quickly dislodged the enemy's sharp-shooters from the trees and rocks, and advanced into the gorge. The enemy held the eastern extremity of the pass in large force, and directed a heavy fire of artillery upon the road leading through it, and upon the sides of the mountain. The ground occupied by Jones afforded no opportunity for the employment of artillery. Hood, with two brigades, and Wilcox, with three, were ordered to turn the enemy's right: the former moving over the mountain by a narrow path to the left of the pass, and the latter further to the north, by Hopewell Pass. Before these troops reached their destination, the enemy advanced and attacked Jones' left, under Brigadier-General G. T. Anderson. Being vigorously repulsed, he withdrew to his position at the eastern end of the gap, from which he kept up an active fire of artillery until dark, and then retreated. Generals Jones and Wilcox bivouacked that night east of the mountain, and on the

morning of the twenty-ninth the whole command resumed the march, the sound of cannon at Manassas announcing that Jackson was already engaged. Longstreet entered the turnpike near Gainesville, and moving down toward Groveton the head of his column came upon the field in rear of the enemy's left, which had already opened with artillery upon Jackson's right, as previously described. He immediately placed some of his batteries in position, but before he could complete his dispositions to attack, the enemy withdrew; not, however, without loss from our artillery. Longstreet took possession (position?) on the right of Jackson, Hood's two brigades, supported by Evans, being deployed across the turnpike, and at right angles to it. These troops were supported on the left by three brigades, under General Wilcox, and by a like force on the right under General Kemper. D. R. Jones' division formed the extreme right of the line, resting on the Manassas Gap Railroad. The cavalry guarded our right and left flanks; that on the right being under General Stuart in person. After the arrival of Longstreet, the enemy changed his position, and began to concentrate opposite Jackson's left, opening a brisk artillery fire, which was responded to with effect by some of General A. P. Hill's batteries. Col. Walton placed a part of his artillery upon a commanding position between Generals Jackson and Longstreet, by order of the latter, and engaged the enemy vigorously for several hours. Soon afterwards Gen. Stuart reported the approach of a large force from the direction of Bristow Station, threatening Longstreet's right. The brigades under General Wilcox were sent to reinforce General Jones, but no serious attack was made, and after firing a few shots the enemy withdrew. While this demonstration was being made on our right, a large force advanced to assail the left of Jackson's position, occupied by the division of General A. P. Hill. The attack was received by his troops with their accustomed steadiness, and the battle raged with great fury. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed, but again pressed on the attack with fresh troops. Once he succeeded in penetrating an interval between General Gregg's brigade, on the extreme left, and that of Gen. Thomas, but was quickly driven back, with great slaughter, by the 14th South Carolina regiment, then in reserve, and the 49th Georgia, of Thomas' brigade. The contest was close and obstinate; the combatants sometimes delivered the fire at ten paces. General Gregg, who was most exposed, was reinforced by Hay's brigade, under General Forno; and successfully and gallantly resisted the attack of the enemy, until the ammunition of his brigade being exhausted, and all its field officers but two killed or wounded, it was relieved, after several hours of severe fighting by Early's brigade and the 8th Louisiana regiment. General Early drove the enemy back, with heavy loss, and pursued about two hundred yards beyond the line of battle, when he was recalled to the position on the railroad where Thomas, Pender and Archer had firmly held their ground against every attack. While the battle was raging on Jackson's left, General Longstreet ordered Hood and Evans to advance, but before the order could be obeyed Hood was himself attacked, and his command became warmly engaged. General Wilcox was recalled from the right and ordered to advance on Hood's left, and one of Kemper's brigades, under Colonel Hunton, moved forward on his right. The enemy was repulsed by Hood after a severe contest, and fell back, closely followed by our troops. The battle continued until 9 P. M., the enemy retreating until he had reached a strong position, which he held with a large force. The darkness of the night put a stop to the engagement, and our troops remained in their advanced position until early next morning, when they were withdrawn to their first line. One piece of artillery, several stands of colors and a number of prisoners were captured. Our loss was severe in this engagement; Brigadier-Generals Field and Trimble and Colonel Forno, commanding Hay's brigade, were severely wounded, and several other valuable officers killed or disabled, whose names are mentioned in the accompanying report. On the morning of the thirtieth the enemy again advanced," etc., etc.

For additional information see reports of Stonewall Jackson, A. P. Hill and others. Also reports of Union officers to be found as above or on file in the War Department at Washington.

(Correspondence of the *Army and Navy Journal*.)

SOME INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1878.

APROPOS to the subject of the new Sioux agencies, I would like to indulge in a few remarks at the risk of treating of a matter which may be by some persons considered as dead, or at least settled for the present. For many years we have been patching up "treaties" with various tribes of Indians, and particularly with the Sioux; all of which have amounted to nothing. Let it be understood that we do not propose to go into a criticism of the acts of the present or former Presidents in appointing commissioners to arrange matters with these Indians, or of the acts of the commissioners who have at various times had their pow wows in the West. But we all know that for some reason or another these treaties or arrangements have never amounted to anything, for we have never attempted to keep faith with the Indians. In fact it has not been possible to comply with all our treaty stipulations, owing to the rush of immigration into the Indian country, brought about by the discovery of gold, or by the desire of a vast amount of our people to go into a perfectly new country to establish stock ranches or to hunt, or to take the chances for anything that may turn up. No prohibition on the part of the Government, nor any fear of the Indians or of anything else ever has the least effect of deterring our venturesome people from rushing to any locality where there is the slightest prospect of gain. Look at the Black Hills country.

That region, the whole of it, was set aside by the "treaty" of 1867 as a reservation for the Sioux. It was to be their country forever, and no white man was to be permitted to settle there. But in six months after the discovery of gold there several cities had sprung up, the good citizens of which were about to offer—and I think did offer—a reward of some hundreds of dollars for the scalp of every Indian that could be killed in the country. All the power of the Government could not keep our people out of the country, and perhaps it is better that they should not be kept out. The mistake was in constantly making treaties that we could not carry out. And have we ever intended to keep our faith with the Indians? In 1840, when General Macomb went to Florida with a *carte blanche* to make any treaty with the Seminoles that would close the war, he marked off a certain portion of the peninsula which was perfectly satisfactory to the Indians, and they were to hold the same free from molestation forever. But when some of the white settlers, who were dissatisfied at seeing anything given to the Indians, wrote to Mr. Poinsett, the then Secretary of War, about it, the Secretary replied that General Macomb's arrangement was only a temporary one. The Indians, of course, heard of this immediately, and, believing they had been duped, they attacked the trading post which had been established for them at the Caloosahatchie, and killed every man except Colonel Harney and his faithful man Britton. Now Harney knew nothing of the letter written by Mr. Poinsett, and he was acting in perfectly good faith. But the Indians naturally supposed that he was cognizant of the whole affair, and Billy Bowlegs, the head chief of the Seminoles, was determined to kill him. Harney's mother wit and coolness saved his life on this occasion. He was aroused in the early morning by the firing, and looking out of his tent he saw what was going on, and that his little party of a dozen men were even then nearly all killed; so he ran down to the river and walked in, and after taking a little turn around he came out walking backwards, and made for a thicket on the shore. The Indians were in hot pursuit, but seeing the two tracks going into the water they concluded, after a while, that two of the party had gone into the river and drowned themselves rather than be taken alive. The story of Harney's final escape is too long to relate here. Now the Caloosahatchie massacre was brought about by the bad faith of our own people.

With the Sioux a massacre has been occasionally brought on by the bad management or stupidity—or worse—of some of our own officers. Look at the case of the Grattan massacre at Fort Laramie in 1854. By the treaty of 1851 with the Sioux, concluded by Col. D. D. Mitchell, of St. Louis, and Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant-General—commissioners on the part of the United States—the Indians were to receive their yearly supplies near Fort Laramie, and they had assembled in July, 1854, at Bendeau's ranch, some four miles below the fort for that purpose. They waited there for some weeks after the time appointed designated as the time when, as usual, they would certainly receive them. There were several thousands of them under the head chief, Mat-to-lo-wah. Their supply of provisions was exhausted, and they were in a starving condition. About this time an old steer had strayed from a Mormon camp, and he was killed and devoured by some of the Indians. Complaint was made to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie, who was a young Lieutenant, Fleming, of the 6th Infantry, who ordered Lieut. Grattan with thirty of the fifty men at the post, with one field piece, to go down to the Indian camp and inquire into the matter.

Mat-to-lo-wah was a very fair man. He had been on good terms with the garrison, and he was a man of considerable character. When Grattan demanded the surrender of the man, the old chief replied to him that he presumed that some of his people had killed the steer, that they were all very hungry and that their supplies had not been received; that he was sorry that the affair had occurred, but that some allowance should be made for starving people. He said that he could not surrender the man, even if he knew who he was, but that he had two good mules that were worth a great deal more than the old steer, and that he would give them to the Mormon by way of reparation. But Grattan was young and foolish, and he must have the man or he would commence an attack upon the camp. "Very well," said the old chief, "there are a great many of us here and we will not see our wives and children killed without making some resistance, and I advise you not to make the attack." But what were some thousand Indians against thirty good soldiers and a cannon? The gun was placed in position and the Indians jumped into a ravine but a short distance in front of the gun, and between it and the camp. The order was given to fire, and it was promptly obeyed. The smoke of the powder was hardly clear of the ground before Grattan and his entire command was dead, and it is said that not a single Indian was hurt. Knowing what this must lead to, the Indians did not wait longer for their supplies, but they scattered in various directions. Thus was commenced, by the folly of one young man, a war which has continued with scarcely an intermission for a quarter of a century.

We had been at peace with the Cheyennes for many years. But during the Civil War there lived in Colorado one of the greatest monsters that the country had ever produced. His name was Chivington. He had been a Methodist preacher, but he had induced the Government to accept the services of a regiment of Colorado cavalry, of which he was the colonel. He drew the forage or the money therefor for a large number of horses that subsisted on the prairie grass alone. He was up to every trick that could be devised to swindle the Government, and he made a handsome thing of it. But he did not propose to be ordered away from Colorado, and something must be done to make it appear that his regiment was necessary there, so he managed to get up a great Indian scare. Many persons

had been killed and stock had been stolen, all of which was made up of whole cloth. Black Kettle, with his band of Cheyennes, was comfortable in his camp on Sand Creek, between Fort Lyon and Cheyenne Wells. Here was a chance for Chivington and his band of desperadoes. The camp was attacked and every man, woman, and child that could be captured were massacred in cold blood. Captain Bent, of Bent's Fort, had married a Cheyenne woman, by whom he had two sons, George and William. These sons were educated in Missouri, but they had returned to the tribe, but were not with Black Kettle's band at the time of the massacre, neither was the Captain. John Smith, a white man, who had lived with the Cheyennes for many years, and has since acted as interpreter on several occasions, was there and he was captured with his little son, a bright little fellow of six. He was sitting in his tepee with his little boy on his lap when Chivington came in and told him that no harm should come to him, but he ordered one of his men to take the little boy outside of the tent and butcher him, and the order was obeyed. Black Kettle and Roman Nose escaped only to be killed afterwards, when General Hancock's campaign was made in the Cheyenne country some ten years since. Black Kettle was a fine character. He had lost nearly all of his family in the Chivington massacre, the account of which he gave me, through Smith, down on the Arkansas in 1866. He was very quiet and did not appear to treasure up his wrongs, but he said he had no desire to live any longer.

The "Bent boys" are still alive, I think, and Chivington was not brought to trial for his crimes. He returned to preaching after the war, and when I last saw him he had just married his daughter-in-law. As the Bents are desperate fellows it was predicted many years since that they would get even with Chivington, and I must confess that I have been anxious to hear that they had done so.

In 1866 I visited the scene of the Chivington massacre, and the ground was then still strewn with the skulls and the bones of the victims. A few months later I saw the reverend gentleman engaged with a pack of dirty cards in a quiet game with some very gentlemanly scoundrels of Denver, and I thought of the real pleasure it would have given me could I have seen him hanging to a telegraph pole.

EBBIT.

MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The meeting at the Army Building, New York, last Saturday, to form a Military Service Institute, was a decided success. Some fifty members signed the roll.

The design of this institution, as we have before said, is that of professional unity and improvement by correspondence, discussion, the reading and publication of papers, the ultimate establishment of a military library and museum, and generally the promotion of military interests of the United States. It is for the present to be composed exclusively of officers of the Army and Professors of the Military Academy, but with an ultimate view to the admission by ballot of ex-Army officers, and other gentlemen who have seen service or who hold commissions in the militia regiments of the several States. The officers of the institution comprise a president, 5 vice-presidents (2 from the Staff and 3 from the Line), corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurer; also an executive council of fourteen, including one representative from each corps and department not represented by vice-presidents, and two each from cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with one from retired list. These proportions may be disregarded when there is not sufficient variety of officers available. The council are to conduct the affairs of the institution. Papers to be read or published must be previously approved by a sub-committee, and two-thirds of the council are necessary to reject the same. It was agreed that the entrance fee shall be \$5, and the yearly dues \$2. Officers may become life members by the payment of \$25. The annual meetings of the institution are to be held in January of each year, and other meetings at the call of the council. An election of officers for the current term resulted as follows:

President—Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Vice-Presidents—Major-Gen. David S. Stanley, Colonel of the 22d Infantry; Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Colonel of the 5th Cavalry, and Major-Gen. George W. Getty, Colonel of the 3d Artillery, to represent the Line, and Major-Gen. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major-Gen. Zealous B. Towar, of the Engineers, to represent the Staff.

Secretaries—Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, United States Army, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate.

Treasurer—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General.

A circular is to be issued to the Army containing complete information on the subject of the institution, with a list of members stationed in or near New York, from among whom officers in the field may select representatives from their corps to serve in the executive council to be elected Dec. 1. The institution is already sufficiently organized to be prepared to receive donations of books, maps, and bound pamphlets for its library, and objects of interest, including models of patents of all kinds, for its museum. It is believed that not only our own but foreign Governments will enrich the library and museum with valuable and numerous donations, and it is hoped the leading publishers will be as liberal.

The statement made by a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, that the institution is to be consolidated with the Naval Institute, and the rooms removed to Washington, is at least premature, as no action has been taken looking to that. An account of the Royal United Service Institution was presented at the meeting on Saturday, in substance as follows:

Before the Crimean war the art of war was, as regards the British army, almost at a stand-still. Study was looked upon as antagonistic to practical excellence, and those who engaged in it were branded as mere theorists. Yet even as early as 1851 cer-

tain old officers of the army and navy exerted themselves to give a higher intellectual tone to the service. With this view they, under the immediate patronage of William IV., founded the Royal United Service Institution. In its commencement this was a mere museum with a small library attached, both being housed in a small building, granted rent free by the government. So popular was the idea that 1,437 officers became members during the first year, and in 1852 the number had risen to 4,237. A downward tendency then became visible, and in 1859 the number of members was only 3,131, or less than it has ever been before or after, save during the first two years of its existence. From 1855 the number gradually increased, and is now something over 4,400. There is no record of the number of volumes in the library before 1840, when the number was 5,500. It is now close upon 18,000. The first year in which the number of visitors was recorded was 1834, when it was 13,376. It was in the course of 1878 no less than 15,548. The largest number was in 1851—the Exhibition year—when it was 52,173. The total income of the institution was, in 1876, \$22,000, and the amount of invested stock \$56,500. All officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and auxiliary forces are eligible for membership. The government grant is only \$3,000 per annum, but against this is a set-off in the shape of \$1,000 ground rent for that part of the building which 28 years ago was added to the institution. In fact, the institution has received but little support from the English government, although the government has reaped great direct advantage from the library, which is believed to be the best military and naval library in Europe. Besides a museum, a library, a map room, a theatre, in which lectures on naval and military subjects are periodically given, and a magazine which contains these lectures, as well as summaries of foreign books on military subjects, there is a writing and reading room, on the table of which are to be found books of reference, as well as general and professional newspapers and magazines. In short, the institution, save that there is neither dining, billiard, nor smoking room, presents all the advantages of a club. The entrance fee is about \$5, and the annual dues the same amount. Members abroad may, if they choose, reduce their dues to half that amount a year.

The building occupied by the institution stands in Whitehall yard, and is well worth a visit by any one passing through London. On entering, one finds on and against the walls of what might be termed the vestibule a large number of implements of savage and primitive warfare, collected from every part of the world, including the club of the *Asante* of the Ashantees, the assegai of the *Cafire*, and the drum of the *Asante*. In the first room stands a glass case, containing all the most recently invented rifles of every country. To explain the mechanism of these weapons an attendant is always at hand. In cases at the side of the room is a collection of curious relics. Among them are the sword worn by Wolfe when slain at Quebec, the sash of General Anderson used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field of Corunna. Turning to the right, after passing through the vestibule, one enters a room filled with full-sized models of various modern guns and projectiles. In an inner room the most noteworthy object is a working model of a gun, mounted on the original Moncrieff principle. The institution is particularly rich in models of fields of battle, fortifications, etc. Pre-eminent is one of the field and battle of Waterloo. Looked at through the magnifying glasses around the case, even individual men and guns can be easily discerned. On a smaller scale, but one quite sufficiently large for even tactical purposes, is a model of Sebastopol and the adjacent country; also one of Kara and vicinity. Several German models of the battles of Sadowa, Sedan, and other battles in the Russo-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars are extremely instructive. There is also a large scale model of the closing operations of the siege of a town fortified after Vauban's first system. The besiegers have crowned the covered way and effected a lodgment in a demi-lune, but their further progress is checked by a retrenchment across the gorge of the latter work. So large is the scale that individual soldiers are represented, and even the craters formed by shells are shown. There are several other models of batteries, a fortified house, a bridge-head, etc., as well as several military bridges, miniature gabions, fascines, and miners' intrenching tools are likewise to be seen.

In another room are to be seen lay figures dressed in all the uniforms of Europe and this country. Various accoutrements, etc., are also on exhibition. Among the different objects of curiosity, rather than subjects for instruction, scattered about the building one finds the cocked hat of the Duke of Wellington, with a hoof of his horse Marengo, and the saddle used by Blucher at Waterloo. In the map-room is always hung up a map of the seat of war which may be going on, the chief places and the positions of the contending forces being marked by pins with colored heads or miniature flags. Not the least important part of the institution is the lecture room, or theatre, where periodical lectures on naval and military subjects are given, and questions of growing interest ventilated. Ladies attend these lectures, which are almost exclusively given by officers of both services.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE was raised to its position on the Thames embankment without a hitch. When the signal had been given, the monolith began slowly to move on an iron axis, and with no apparent strain on any point, the giant block of stone gradually raised its head until at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular it came to perfect rest, suspended on its centre of gravity. It was then easily moved into its proper place. Within the pedestal had been placed an earthenware jar containing Bibles in French and English, an Arabic Genesis, a Hebrew Pentateuch and a verse from the third chapter of St. John in 215 different languages. It has been pointed out that this enterprise is only the second instance since the time of the Roman Emperors of the transport of a colossal obelisk from the shores of Africa to any other part of the world. The first instance was the memorable enterprise of Louis Philippe in removing the Luxor monolith of Rameses II. to the centre of the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It was set on its pedestal on the 25th of October, 1836, in the presence of the King, the Royal Family, and an immense concourse of people. Some sailors climbed to the top when it was firmly in place, and placed the tri-color there amid the shouts of the multitude below. When the obelisk of St. Peter's, in Rome, was set up in 1836, it required the joint labor of 1,500 men and 140 horses, straining for a month at blocks, ropes and tackles. But in contrast with this, only a dozen men were working at the cranks in London the other day, and they raised the obelisk in half an hour. There are only twelve colossal obelisks now standing on the face of the earth. Five are in Egypt, four in Rome, and one each in Paris, London and Constantinople. It cost about £15,000 to remove Cleopatra's Needle to London and to set it up, including the salvage and other extra expenses incurred by its loss at sea. The estimate was for £10,000. Louis Philippe's Government expended between £80,000 and £90,000 to secure theirs.

At Toronto, recently, Lord Dufferin, in a speech before the Society for Artists, said: Some weeks ago I had the good fortune to meet his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, and I then suggested to him an idea which has long been present to my mind, that the governments of New York and of Ontario, or Canada, should combine to acquire whatever rights may have been established against the public, and to form around Niagara Falls a small public international park—not, indeed, desecrated or in any way sophisticated by the puny efforts of the art of the landscape gardener—but carefully preserved in the picturesque and unvulgarized condition in which it was originally laid out by the hand of Nature. Nothing could have been more gratifying or gracious than the response which his Excellency, the Governor of New York was good enough to make to my representations, and he encouraged me to hope that should a future opportunity present itself, he and his government might be induced, if not to take the initiative in the matter, at all events to co-operate heartily with our own in carrying out such a plan as I have sketched.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NEW YORK MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—After the collapse of the Mutual Admiration Society which had so long borne the appellation of "the State Military Association of New York," in the winter of 1877 at Albany, a few thoughtful officers came together, and the nucleus of a lasting organization was perfected. At the first meeting a plan was suggested for final formation which fully met the approval of the assembled officers; unfortunately, however, time did not permit of a perfect organization. An adjourned meeting of this body was held at Creedmoor on Tuesday evening, September 17, at which were present Col. Amasa J. Parker, 10th Albany, presiding; Col. Scott, 8th city; Col. Storke, 49th Auburn; Lieut.-Col. Houghton, 48th Oswego; Lieut.-Col. Eddy, 5th Rochester; Capt. Story, 23d Brooklyn; and others. The objects of the Association were clearly defined by Col. Parker, and the following proposed plan of the Association was submitted. The body proper is to be composed of one or more delegates from each division, brigade and regiment, battery, troop and separate company in the State, these delegates to be chosen by the votes of the council of officers, or a two-third vote of company, troop or battery. The meetings to be held annually in Albany during the session of the Legislature, and each organization to pay the expenses of its delegate or delegates. The object of the Association is to promote the general good of the National Guard, and to establish a representative body whose committees could demand at the hands of the Legislature of the State what now must be obtained only through the sanction or good will of General Headquarters or by the lobbying process. During the discussion the question of the late appropriations for overcoats, knapsacks, etc., was freely canvassed, and it was acknowledged on all sides that had an organization existed last year whose delegates or committees could and should have been in Albany during the discussion and passage of this bill the Adjutant-General would not now have stored in the State Arsenal, to become food for moths and vermin, the clothing and equipments donated by the Legislature for the comfort and benefit of the men who at the sacrifice of their own means—time and money—during the July riots of 1877, saved the State millions of dollars. The question was pertinently asked, "Of what use was this appropriation to the National Guard?" and was immediately followed by "What has become of the appropriation for company funds passed one year ago?" Of course no one could answer; but the questioners were referred to the Adjutant-General. This reference brought the matter home, and the discussion made it clear that had the National Guard S. N. Y. had an organization whose committees were empowered to demand explanations of those whose duty it was to inquire reasons and not beg for favors the moneys appropriated a year ago, and the overcoats and equipments given by the Legislature would now be in their possession. The Legislature of the State of New York are not niggardly to its National Guard; but the manner in which it tamely submits to be deprived of its rights proves it to be made of milk and water. Let officers demand as a just recognition of the freely offered services of their commands what they now cringe and beg for, and they will soon find that all claims or appeals for the benefit of the National Guard will be met with an open hand. "In Union there is strength," and where individuals fail or are neglected, a committee representing the National Guard of the State will be received and heard. Why cannot the troops of New York State go into camp, except at immense expense to the officer and men, is a question often asked. The soldiers feel the need of camp instruction, but can only obtain it by uniting to demand it. Let the N. G. S. N. Y. then form an organization on the basis proposed at this meeting, and the seed sown at Creedmoor will bear fruit, even on one year's growth. The out of town regiments have taken the initiative in this movement; now let the organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions respond to the circular which will be issued during the coming months, and our soldiers will not be compelled to beg at headquarters for what they can demand from the representatives of the people.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors National Rifle Association was held on October 1, President Stanton in the chair. Captain Story, Executive officer of the late fall meeting, reported that the total number of entries were 1895, exceeding last year by 273, and that the net profit accruing to the association was \$1,489.98. He also recommended that at future fall meetings a match should be arranged which should be open to teams of 12 representing the National Guard and the Regular Army, at which the distances covered should be 200, 500, and 600 yards, and that any rifle or ammunition might be used by the competitors. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Story, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Scott, Gen. Wylie and Mr. Swan, for the manner in which their several duties had been performed at the fall meeting. President Stanton reported in full on the match for the International trophy, it was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. General Wingate tendered his resignation as a director, nominating Col. J. H. Cowperthwait as his successor. The resignation was accepted, but the election was laid over on motion of Major Fulton. General Wingate still remains ex officio director. The Secretary reported that the Long Island Railroad company had withdrawn all the trains from Creedmoor, and that only trains to Queens would now be run. Considerable discussion was had on this treatment of the R. R. Co., and the President was appointed a committee of one to see the railroad officials and make the necessary arrangements for trains for the balance of the season. A project is on foot to connect Creedmoor and New York by means of a line, steamboat to Flushing or Wile's Point and thence by rail. If properly pushed there is no doubt of its success.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 28, the Gildersleeve Marksman's Badge was placed in competition for the third time, and notwithstanding that barely a week had elapsed since the close of the fall meeting of the N. R. A. fifty-eight men with a total of 115 entries shot in the match, under the following conditions: Open to all members N. R. A., and all members N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform (jacket, cap and trousers). Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; weapon, Remington rifle, New York State model; position, standing at 200 yards; any with head toward the target, at 500 yards. Members of cavalry organizations permitted to compete in this match, under the same conditions as are required of them to qualify for the N. Y. State Marksman's Badge. Competitors allowed two entries in each match, but only the highest score to take a prize. The badge to become the property of that competitor who, at the close of the season of 1878, shall have won it the greatest number of times. The shooting throughout was

excellent, thirty-six out of the fifty-eight men entered scoring the required qualifications, while 45 out of the possible 50 points won the badge. At 200 yards the practice of the meeting week told on the scores, for 22, 21 and 20 were of frequent occurrence, while at the 500 the shooting was perhaps the best of the season, 24 out of the possible 25 being at the top. At the conclusion Corp. T. W. Linton, of the 7th regiment, was the winner of the badge; C. H. Eagle and E. W. Price, also of the 7th taking second and third money. The following are the scores of those entitled to the marksman's badge:

	200.	500.	Tot.
Corp. T. W. Linton, 7th regiment	21	24	45
Priv. C. H. Eagle	22	21	43
" E. W. Price	19	23	41
Sergt. J. Le Bontillier	19	21	40
" A. Van Housen, 12th regt	18	22	38
Priv. H. R. May, 7th regt	20	19	39
" C. N. Fisher	18	21	39
" H. T. Lockwood, 7th regt	19	19	38
Capt. A. T. Decker, 12th regt	22	14	36
Priv. G. F. Merchant, 7th regt	17	19	36
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th regt	18	18	36
Capt. J. L. Price, 7th regt	21	14	35
Priv. R. H. Somers	16	18	34
" A. Arent	17	16	32
" H. W. Clements, 7th regt	18	15	33
" T. Diamond	16	17	33
" C. M. Englis	18	14	32
" W. R. Spencer, 23d regt	20	12	32
" C. W. Flisker, 7th regt	18	13	31
" J. M. McFarland	10	21	31
" S. S. Clark	17	13	30
" J. H. Stotesbury	18	12	30
" E. W. Burnette	20	10	30
Corp. H. B. Thomson, 14th regt	13	17	30
Sergt. J. M. Amory, 7th regt	14	16	30
Priv. C. Le Bontillier	17	13	30
" C. T. McQuithy	17	13	30
" F. A. Fiston	15	13	28
Lieut. J. B. Dewson	17	10	27
" C. H. Clayton	9	17	26
" W. F. Loss	16	10	26
" W. H. Heiser	17	8	25
Sergt. C. E. Snevily	16	9	25
Priv. E. Blossom, 23d regt	15	10	25
Lieut. G. W. Rand, 7th regt	17	8	25
Priv. E. L. Styrker, 7th regt	14	11	25

On the same day the Amateur Rifle Club shot for the extreme range badge, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards, with only four entries. The weather was good yet very ordinary scores were made, still the very long distances are a novelty, and the men have not become accustomed to them. Mr. Isaac L. Allen was the winner with 162 out of the possible 225 points. The scores were:

	1,000.	1,100.	1,200.	Tot.
I. L. Allen	58	62	43	163
Frank Hyde	58	44	49	151
H. Fisher	56	44	32	132
J. A. Hatry	49	52	24	125

The programme for the month of October is as follows: Saturday, 5th, fourteenth competition, Sharps Match, 800, 900, 1,000 yards, at 10:45 A. M.; thirteenth competition, Turf, Field and Farm Badge, 200 yards, 3 P. M.; Wednesday, 9th, ninth match, Skirmisher's Badge, 3 P. M.; Saturday, 12th, sixth competition, Soldier's Match, 2:30 P. M., and sixth match for the Wingate Marksman's Badge; Wednesday, 16th, Appleton Match, 200 and 300 yards, all comers; Saturday, 19th, sixth competition, Remington Match, 900 and 1,000 yards; Wednesday, 23d, Dirty Match, twelfth competition, 200 yards, fifteen rounds without cleaning; Saturday, 26th, Winchester Match at the running deer; Wednesday, 30th, fourth competition, Gildersleeve Marksman's Badge, 200 and 500 yards.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK (CITY).—The closing practice of this regiment for the year 1878, was held at Creedmoor, on September 26, one hundred and ten members being present, under command of Col. James Cavanagh. Captain Carton, Regimental I. R. P., directed the shooting, under the supervision of Major Joseph Holland, Brigade I. R. P., and with extreme care and the closest of coaching, 13 out of the 24 who shot in the 3d class were qualified. In the afternoon 44 men shot in the second class, of whom 13 qualified as follows: Sergt. E. Delaney 33, Pvs. T. Ryan 33, T. Fenton 32, T. Handley 31, Sergt. M. Buckley 30, Pvs. W. Hogan 30, D. O. Byrne 30, J. Connors 30, Col. J. Cavanagh 29, Pvs. W. E. Brophy 29, T. Ryan 29, J. M. N. Nichols 28, J. Walsh 26, Corps. C. Toumey 26, T. Ryan 26, Pvs. K. Emerick 23, T. Mott 25, T. O.'Brien 25. On account of the violent rain storm the men were prevented from competing for the marksman's badge. Private M. Fitzgibbons endeavored to exercise his good nature by substituting himself at the firing point for Commissary Sergeant W. Troy, and notwithstanding that the men had changed jackets, the Argus-eyed scores detected the fraud, and both men were reported to the Court-martial. Sergeant Troy should be reduced to the ranks at once for conduct unbecoming his position, for when non-commissioned staff officers stoop to such petty tricks to obtain high scores on the marksman's badge, and are not punished on the spot, it is no wonder that the younger men endeavor to obtain prominence at the expense of honesty.

FIFTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—The annual rifle match of this division was held at Poughkeepsie, on the 27th of September, on the Division Range, for the prize given by the State. Conditions—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, troop, battery or separate company. Distance, 200 yards standing, 500 yards lying face to target. Weapon, Remington State Military. Two sighting and five scoring shots each distance. The day was fair and attendance good. Six teams entered for competition, with the following result:

	300	500	Tot.
21st Regt. Poughkeepsie	230	169	399
20th Batt. Kingston	213	172	385
16th Batt. Sing Sing	183	121	304
24th Sep. Co. Elkhorn	181	115	296
27th Regt. Westchester Co.	175	118	293
Sep. Troop	139	57	196

The 24th Sep. Co. is a new organization, and have had their arms but a few weeks, and deserve much credit for their energy and pluck in riding 40 miles in wagons over land to attend match. The Sep. Troop Cavalry had no previous practice with the infantry arm. The preparations for the match and superintendence of same was in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Bodine, Division Inspector, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Huss, Q. M.

FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.—A general court-martial, to consist of Col. Emmons Clark, 7th regiment; Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Chadduck, 7th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Wilson, 12th regiment, with Col. A. W. Sheldon, division judge-advocate, is directed to convene at the armory of Separate Troop A, No. 7 West Thirteenth street, New York city, on Monday evening, October 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of Capt. George Hotmer, Co. B; Capt. John

Bultman, Co. H; First Lieut. John H. Hartcorn, Co. H, 3d regiment Cavalry; Capt. Louis Gerner, Co. F, 5th regiment; First Lieut. Geo. Gutheil, Co. I, 11th regiment, and First Lieut. Robert A. McLaren, Co. G, 7th regiment. The court is allowed to sit without regard to hours. The promulgation of the order for this court is better late than never, and as it is for the trial of officers charged with frauds in the shooting and scoring of the troops of the 1st Division during the class practice at Creedmoor, the action of the court will be eagerly watched. The frauds of the past years are well known, and this example will do much to aid the General Inspector of Rifle Practice in his efforts to make the practice fair and above board.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEESE).—The annual inspection and muster of this command was made by Gen. Woodward at the Park, Poughkeepsie, September 12. The Fishkill companies arrived by special boat at about 11:30, and at 12:30 the assembly was sounded, companies formed, and the battalion line perfected by Adj't. Darragh in fine shape. On receiving the command Col. Lindley at once marched to the muster ground and immediately formed for review. The general appearance of the men in line was commendable, while their steadiness was appreciated by the inspecting officer. The passage, however, was not excellent, the step was unsteady, alignments not always accurate, while the unequalized fronts made it appear that considerable distance had been lost. One company with sixteen full files followed by one with only ten, and broken files at that, to be again succeeded by a fourteen file front could not help the general passage of the command. The large companies were of course on their metal, but the weaker ones had all the snap taken out of them by the comparison ere they reached the point of review, and it was no wonder that even the officers were to a certain extent careless in the salutes. At the close of the review the companies were wheeled into column for inspection. The details of this ceremony were very fairly rendered, although had several of the officers spent a quiet hour with the Revised Tactics on the previous evening the details would no doubt have been perfect. The adjutant was prompt in the duties pertaining to his office. The inspection in column was thorough, while that by company rather astonished both officers and men. Heretofore these inspections have been somewhat of a farce, and officers whose uniforms were not in good condition and whose equipments were incomplete had good reason to redder and stammer when the defects were noted by the inspector; and when the brasses on the men's coats and equipments were pointed out as soiled, and in many cases very dirty, while the rifles were in bad condition indeed, these officers blushed more and more at their neglect. However, we can safely say that next year the same faults will not be observed. At the close of the inspection the command made a parade through the principal streets of Poughkeepsie and tendered a marching salute to Maj.-Gen. Heusted and Brig.-Gen. Parker on Market street. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Absent.
	Officers...	Enlisted Men...	Total...	Officers...	Enlisted Men...	Total...	
Field and Staff	6	6	2	2	2	2	8
Non Commissioned Staff	9	9	—	—	—	—	27
Company A	2	21	23	1	13	14	27
Company B	3	37	40	16	16	32	61
Company C	3	42	45	19	19	38	61
Company D	2	25	27	17	18	35	61
Company E	2	25	27	19	19	38	64
Company F	2	20	22	7	7	24	54
Company G	2	22	24	28	28	56	54
Company H	3	31	34	12	12	24	46
Company I	15	15	2	2	2	2	17
Total.	25	245	270	4	133	137	407

Last year the regiment parade 268 present, 226 absent; total 494.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—On September 27 two hundred and thirty-seven members of this regiment who had failed to complete the regular class practice to Creedmoor under the command of Lieut.-Col. John N. Partridge. The range was reached in good season, and the unqualified in the several classes were quickly told off and sent to the respective firing points. Of these thirty-seven were ordered to the third class targets, 100 and 150 yards, under the direction of Capt. W. G. Burton, I. R. P., while eighty-one were sent to the old range, second class, 300 and 400 yards. The practice in both these classes was rapidly pushed forward, and ere noon thirty out of the thirty-seven in the third class had qualified. These men shot at 300 yards in the morning. After lunch the shooting was continued, the second class men completing the 400 yards scores, with fifty-two men reaching first class distinction as follows:

Prive. F. C. Kidbridge, 41; A. E. Perrine, 39; C. A. Parsons, 33; P. G. Holcomb, 36; F. W. Stone, 35; S. Scammon, 37; Sergt. E. Hedges, 34; Priv. G. Wigram, 32; Surgeon E. A. Lewis, 31; Corp. F. W. Blossom, 31; Privs. W. G. Sharp, 30; C. J. Barnes, 30; Corp. J. Albers, 30; Priv. L. H. Weyman, 30; Sergt. A. Stokes, 30; Corp. L. F. Jackson, 30; Privs. F. A. L. Home, 30; R. C. Holly, 29; J. Langmeier, 29; M. F. Cook, 29; W. Holt, 28; G. Holcomb, 28; C. Waldenburg, 28; C. Graham, 28; A. Niclars, 28; R. J. Beardley, 28; D. Blossom, Jr., 27; J. A. Murray, 27; T. J. Parsons, 27; C. S. Brinker, 27; G. Backhouse, 27; G. M. Waite, 27; R. S. Sinclair, 27; Lieut. F. G. Richardson, 27; Privs. M. A. Dewey, 27; C. F. Birdsall, 27; P. Daley, 26; A. Von Meiers, 26; F. F. PEARL, 26; C. Phillips, 26; W. H. Harmon, 26; W. Barstow, 26; D. W. Singleton, 26; Capt. W. G. Burton, 26; E. C. Hawley, 25; H. W. Conditor, 25; J. Scarmelly, 25; G. S. Mallory, 25; H. S. Smith, 25; G. S. Russell, 25; W. A. McArthur, 25; F. M. Bennett, 25.

These men, in addition to the fifty-nine who had previously qualified but had not finished the full classes, were ordered to the old range to compete for the marksman's badge, 200 yards. Under the supervision of Maj. Morris B. Farr, brigade I. R. P., the shooting at this range was exceedingly fair, and the officers expected to return a good percentage of marksmen for the day's work. Unfortunately, however, the mid range was too much for these beginners, and out of the 111 who shot at 200 yards but twenty-three won the badge as follows:

Prive. E. S. Bunker, 31; C. Whiting, 33; A. G. Perrine, 42; G. Meininck, 31; A. C. Chase, 30; L. F. Jackson, 30; T. Headon, 30; H. M. Doubleday, 30; E. Zecho, 30; T. J. Barnes, 29; W. H. Stone, 29; F. H. Sherwood, 28; J. G. Koop, 28; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Partridge, 28; C. H. Cotton, 27; F. D. Harron, 27; M. T. Sharpe, 26; W. J. Johnston, 26; G. W. Howland, 25; C. J. Peabody, 25; E. R. Hedges, 25; E. Simmons, Jr., 25; F. Albers, 25; F. W. Stone, 25.

In justice, however, it must be said that a large number were not allowed to shoot the last stage on account of the lateness of the hour. The command returned to Brooklyn on the 5 P. M. train.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (WESTCHESTER CO.).—Gen. Woodward, Inspector General S. N. Y., visited Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, September 10, for the purpose of inspecting and mustering the 27th regiment. The orders

calling for the assembling of the command on this day and for the above purpose had been forwarded to the headquarters of the 5th Division in proper season, and it was with astonishment that General Woodward found but about one hundred and fifty men, irrespective of field, staff and band present on the occasion. As the total strength according to the muster rolls footed up 589, the Inspector General naturally inquired where were the men. Colonel Underhill then explained, that owing to the neglect of the assistant adjutant general of the 5th Division to promulgate the necessary orders, his regiment were not notified of the date of the inspection until three days preceding the muster, that he had done all that lay in his power to notify his command, but he was sorry to state that numbers had as yet not received orders. The law required a ten days' notice for the annual inspection, and it was through no fault of his that the command presented its present demoralized appearance. In Co. H the first sergeant had but just received his orders and appeared on the ground as the sole representative of his company, while Co. E having no officers had as yet not heard that the regiment was ordered out. Co. A had ten, and Cos. C and F nine present, while the total strength on the ground, including officers and band, was just 185, there being 404 absent. Under these circumstances to muster or inspect would be a farce, so Col. Underhill was directed to make application for a new day. This was accordingly done, the application being approved by the intermediate commanders and the Inspector General, and the 27th will, no doubt, be inspected and mustered on one of the off-days during the month, either on the 19th or 26th. It is to be hoped that the headquarters of the 5th Division has received the censure of higher authority for their neglect in failing to promulgate the orders for this inspection.

TWENTIETH BATTALION NEW YORK (KINGSTON).—Owing to a heavy rain storm this battalion, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Tremper commanding, was inspected and mustered in its armory, Kingston, on September 13; field and staff, Cos. B and H, at Kingston proper, by Col. P. H. Briggs, A. I. G., and Cos. A. D and F, at Rondout and Kingston, by Inspector-General J. B. Woodward. Of course under these circumstances there was no review, but the uniforms, arms and equipments were most thoroughly inspected. The uniform consists of a grey dress coat and trousers black trimmings, white cross and waist belts, but with fatigue cap instead of shako. The uniforms were in fair condition, but the inspecting officers were compelled in a number of cases to call attention to the poor state of buttons and brasses. The officers wear the U. S. Army regulation uniform with shoulder knots, and looked well. Co. H, the strongest company present, was only lately organized, is well officered, and bids fair to hold the position of the best drilled as well as the strongest in the organization. The ceremonies of inspection and muster were creditably executed, and shows that the field officers are watchful of the drill and discipline of the command; the percentage of absentees, however, was too great, and could not be wholly accredited to the storm of inspection day. This is the one ceremony in the year at which the full strength ought to be present, and had due diligence and care been exerted by the company officers nearly one-half of the total strength would not have been marked absent. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate...
	Officers...	Men...	Total...	Officers...	Men...	Total...	
Field and Staff.....	7	7	14	1	1	2	16
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	5	5	10	—	—	—	5
Company A.....	24	25	49	16	18	34	45
Company B.....	33	36	69	19	19	38	55
Company C.....	23	25	48	18	18	36	43
Company D.....	3	16	19	36	36	72	55
Company E.....	3	37	39	1	19	20	59
Total.....	18	141	159	4	108	112	271

Last year with six companies the battalion mustered present, 170; absent, 131; total, 301.

SECOND SEP. CO. INFANTRY N. Y. (PORT HENRY).—This command, Captain Robert J. Chahoon, was inspected and mustered at "Crown Point" Fort, at 2 P.M., September 19, by Colonel Philip H. Briggs, Asst. Insp. Gen. S. N. Y., the company being in camp. It is uniformed in a dark blue dress coat and trousers, worsted epaulets, black shako, and white belts. Like many of the separate companies organized in 1875, after the reduction and disbandment of brigades and regiments, it has lately become somewhat disorganized owing to a want of care on the part of its officers. These men went in on the spur of the moment, performed their duty faithfully for about one year, and then feeling the position somewhat irksome, did not care to attend to the full duty, yet would not make way for those that would. In this case, however, the first captain was a popular and good officer, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and his retirement caused the resignation of both lieutenants. The company, too, has had to struggle against the uniforms which were issued to them second hand, and the officers found it up hill work to keep the men contented. The present captain, however, has put new life into the organization, and since his election the men have returned to their former state of discipline, while the attendance and attention to drill has greatly increased. 21 recruits have been enlisted since last spring, and a band has been organized among the rank and file. The armory accommodations are poor, and it was surprising that the company should have appeared even in such good shape. The review was fairly good although poor salutes were delivered by the officers, the inspection ceremony was fair and the company drill meritorious, considering the recruits and band in the ranks. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 43 privates, total 59; absent, 2 sergeants, 11 privates, total 13; aggregate 72. Last year the company had present for muster 46, absent 12, total 58, showing a fine gain both in the present and aggregate this year.

EIGHTH SEPARATE CO. INFANTRY, N. Y. (JOHNSTOWN).—The organization of this company, originally 1st Separate Co. 13th Brigade, dates from Washington's birthday, 1876, on which occasion it mustered 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 4 musicians, and 53 privates; total 69, with George R. Callamer captain, L. Ostrom first, and J. W. Hagadorn second lieutenants. Johnstown can support a good company organization, and as there officers were pronounced the best that could be obtained, the life of the new organization was assured. The first six months passed prosperously, but on the opening of the drill season of 1877 a considerable falling off was had, the muster in October of 1877 showing 41 present and 19 absent. During the past season a still greater decrease has been noticed, caused mainly from the fact that the company has been almost totally neglected. The captain was engaged in business that he could not always be present at drills and meetings; the first lieutenant (a good officer), has been compelled to

resign on account of ill health, while the second lieutenant, who should have stood in the breach, has almost entirely neglected his duty since receiving his commission two years ago. This officer is of no possible use, and is a fit subject for the State board of examination. It was therefore not surprising that when the company was paraded for annual inspection and muster on September 20 to find that the attendance was slim, while the appearance of the men was sadly behind the standard expected from its most brilliant birth. The uniform is the U. S. Army pattern, with worsted epaulets, black shako and pompon, and white belts. Unfortunately, however, there was a want of uniformity in wearing it, while although the belts were clean not a few of the brasses were very dirty. During the ceremonies of inspection and muster, which were conducted by Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y., there appeared to be a general lack of knowledge on the part of the command, while the discipline was very poor. The result of the muster was: Present, 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 23 privates; total, 33. Absent, 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 15 privates; total, 19; aggregate, 52. These figures alone show how sadly the company has been neglected. However, Capt. Callamer intends resigning as soon as the newly elected first lieutenant is commissioned, and as the company propose electing as their commandant Major Dennison, late of the 13th Brigade staff, and a graduate of West Point, there is yet hope that the original purpose of the company, to be the best in the State, will be carried out.

NINTH SEP. CO. INFANTRY N. Y. (WHITEHALL).—At 2 o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, September 18, Captain Bolin E. Bascomb, paraded his company for annual inspection and muster, by Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G. State of New York, at Whitehall. The company is uniformed according to the U. S. regulation pattern, worsted epaulets, black shako, and black cock plume, with white web belts, the plates being nickel plated. When formed for review the twenty files of the company looked exceedingly fine, and the manner in which the ceremony was carried out did not belie the first impression. The passage was most excellent, except the salutes of the lieutenants, which could be improved on. During the inspection the instruction and discipline of the company must have been most gratifying to the inspecting officers, as all the fine details were carried out with care. The uniforms and equipments were in good condition, and proves that the officers make frequent and thorough inspections of the men. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 musician, 35 privates, total 50; absent, 3 corporals, 16 privates, total 19; aggregate 69. Sixteen of the absents were unavoidably absent from the town on business. Last year the company had 56 present, 8 absent, total 64, thus showing a slight loss in the present although a gain in the aggregate.

CAVALRY FIRST N. Y. DIVISION.—On Saturday, September 30, the Cavalry organizations of the 1st N. Y. Division held their closing class practice at Creedmoor, the detachment being as follows: 3d Regiment, 27, under Capt. Ferling; Troop A, 11, Lieut. W. Gold, and Troop B, 8, Lieut. Voorhis. Capt. Ferling was in command, and for the second time this season Capt. A. T. Decker, I. R. P., 12th regt., directed the firing in the absence of the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. The shooting was for the marksman's badge, 200 and 300 yards, the following being the winners:

Third Regiment—Corps. H. Koppelman, 38; C. Wermich, 38; Lieut. J. W. Boosch, 38; Pvt. F. Zahn, 38; Sergt. J. Burkhardt, 38; P. A. Burkhardt, 49; Lieut. H. Hachemeister, 38; Quartermaster Otto Helmick, 28; Pvt. H. Myers, 37; Sergt. F. Bubring, 27; Capt. A. Fisher, 27; Sergt. J. Ofermann, 27; Pvt. S. Margin, 26; Vet. Surgeon S. A. Barnes, 26; Pts. J. Brokate, 26; J. Mahnken, 26; C. S. Garms, 25; Lieut. G. Hinck, 25; Pvt. H. Maui, 25; Lieut. W. Horn, 25.

Sergt's Troop A—Pvt. G. Imhoff, 31; C. Rooper, 31; G. Baerner, 28.

Sergt's Troop B—Pvt. J. Hatton, 36; G. Bedell, 38; R. Nisbett, 29; W. Thompson, 28; W. W. Gray, 25; E. S. Burroughs, 25; W. G. McFadden, 25.

New Jersey.—The 9th regiment proceeded to Brinton for target practice on Thursday, September 26. Col. Hart was in command, Lieut. L. H. Greve, acting inspector of rifle practice, conducted the shooting. Thirty-five men of this regiment qualified thus far for the marksman's badge, and considering that the regiment had only two days assigned to them this season to shoot in the classes, and that this is the first season of rifle practice in this State, the record made by the 9th regiment is remarkably good. In the afternoon of the same day the regimental champion gold badge was shot for by the marksmen of the regiment. The match was hotly contested, especially between Capt. Griffith, Lieuts. Greve and Wood (three of the best military shots in the State), as will be seen by the following scores:

200 yards. 500 yards. Tot.
Lieut. L. H. Greve..... 5 3 3 4 4 4 3—26. 4 5 5 4 5 3 5—31. 57
Capt. T. W. Griffith..... 4 6 5 5 4 4 5—32. 3 3 4 4 5 3 5—32. 57
Lieut. W. P. Wood..... 3 3 3 4 4 4—24. 5 5 5 5 3 4—34. 56

Drum-Maj. Nolte, 51; Priva. C. Luckhardt, 49; R. Curry, 47; Corp. H. Spohn, 46; Sergt. L. Goll, 44; Col. B. F. Hart, 41.

Lieut. Greve had to make a bull's-eye the last shot to the Capt. Griffith and win the prize; he held for it and won the badge on the handsome score of 57 out of a possible 70. The weather was not favorable for good shooting, as a high and unsteady wind crossed the range. Col. Hart in presenting the badge to Lieut. Greve, in the presence of the regiment, complimented him on his victory, expressing his satisfaction with the lieutenant's courage and the services he had rendered the regiment as acting inspector of rifle practice during the season. The New Jersey State team will receive a handsome gold badge for the good record made by them in the fall meeting of the N. R. A. last month. The New Jersey Rifle Association will hold its first fall meeting next week, commencing October 8 and continuing during the week. Two Military Team Matches and four Independent Military Matches will give the New Jersey militia an opportunity to distinguish themselves. The following is the programme: Tues. Day, October 8, two Short Range Matches; open to all comers; any rifle and any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; fifteen shots; fifteen prizes, value \$218. Wednesday, October 9, at 10 A. M., Military Team Match; open to teams of twelve from any regiment in New Jersey; distance, 200 and 500 yards; ten rounds at each distance; prize, a bronze trophy, valued at \$300. "Hayes" Long Range Match; open to all comers; distances, 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards; fifteen shots at each distance; three prizes, aggregate in value \$35. Thursday, October 10, at 9:30 A. M., Champion Match; open only to the 1st Brigade, New Jersey National Guard; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five rounds each; prizes, a gold badge, presented by Maj. J. J. Wardill, inspector of rifle practice of that brigade, and a division of the entrance money. Same day, at 1 P. M., Short Range Team Match; open to teams of four from any club or association; distances, 200 and 300 yards; ten shots at each distance; three prizes, valued at \$58. Friday, October 11: "Headquarters" Match; open to all members of the New Jersey National Guard; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; prize, the "Mott" badge. *Spirit of the Times* Long Range Match; open to all comers; distances, 1,000, 1,100, and 1,300 yards; fifteen shots at each distance; prizes, aggregate value, \$300. "Sterling" Badge Match; open to the New Jersey National Guard; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each distance; prize, a gold badge, presented by Colonel W. H. Sterling, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of that State. Saturday, October 12, Sharp Rifle Co. Match; open to teams of eight from any military organization in New Jersey; distance, 200 and 500 yards; ten shots at each range; prize, a silver cup, valued at \$250. "Beginners'" Match; open to all members of the New Jersey Rifle Association who have never won a prize; distance, 200 yards; ten shots; prize, the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, and a division of the entrance money. A gold badge will be presented by Gover-

nor McClellan to the individual making the highest aggregate score in the Military Team, "Headquarters" and "Sterling" Matches.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Last week, with the 1st Brigade, closed the annual encampments of the State militia, probably the most successful, in every particular, ever held in the State. Massachusetts has acquired an enviable reputation for the excellence of its militia camps, and that it is well deserved, even a casual observer could hardly fail to learn from even a short tarry upon the camp grounds at South Framingham. The high praise given by us last season to this brigade, stating as we did, that no brigade of the "National Guard or Militia" could equal it, was well deserved, and this year we must still adhere to that opinion. We observed that the camp was pitched almost identically as upon our last visit, with the one exception of brigade headquarters, which took the form of a hollow square, instead of a circle. It looked remarkably handsome, and in this respect was far in advance of the 2d Brigade, occupying less space, being more compact and in every way presenting a more solid and substantial appearance, while the brigade line was an unbroken continuation of snowy canvas from right to left. This brigade is composed of the 6th and 10th regiments, the 2d, 3d and 4th battalions, and Unattached Company of Infantry, 1st Battalion, 4th Art., and Co. F, Cavalry. The position in line, from the right, was the 6th, 10th, 2d, 4th, 3d, Unattached Company, Artillery and Cavalry. On the day of our visit the brigade guard, for there was one in truest sense, was composed of details from the 6th regiment, and for brigade headquarters, from the 2d battalion, owing to the fact that the Unattached Company (colored), who usually performed this duty, was excused, that they might participate in the review. The 6th are a soldierly body of men, and understand well the duties of a sentry. They acted and looked like sentries, rarely failing to pay the proper salute when it was necessary, and doing it too in good shape, and without the seeming desire to slide over the motions and finish as quickly as possible, the habit of many men in like positions. The 2d, at headquarters, also did their duty as it should be done, and paced their beats like old soldiers, while their neat gray uniform set them off to good advantage. They took pains that salutes should be well rendered, and they were in the strictest sense. A trip along the line found each regimental and battalion guard doing their work thoroughly and evidently priding themselves upon so doing.

The review by His Excellency, Governor Rice, in the vicinity of 3 o'clock, was a remarkably fine ceremony from beginning to end. The bands of each organization were consolidated, furnishing music for the brigade, and after sounding adjutant's call, striking up for the formation of regimental and battalion lines. Promptly at the call, each adjutant with his sergeant, major, and the marksmen, started for the line, almost immediately followed by the companies. Each line was quickly formed, and the command immediately went into close column, preparatory to the formation of the brigade line in column of masses. The band again playing, each organization started simultaneously for the line, marksmen exhibiting commendable promptness in coming out, and in almost the time it here requires to describe, the line was formed, and the assistant adjutant-general riding down the front. The brigade was well turned over, and a hand-salute given His Excellency and gracefully returned. The party then passed around the troops, during which time the steadiness of the men was remarkable. Not a motion could be observed along the whole line, but they stood like statues in their immobility. It was a magnificent spectacle, and most impressive. Change direction by the left flank was well done, marksmen being promptly posted and the change executed without delay. Form column of companies showed less of the "mark-time business" and a better full length step than we have before seen at any of the brigade encampments; the rear of the 3d and the Unattached Company being the only organizations guilty of this former error. The drum-major of the consolidated band made an incorrect salute. He should bear in mind that the salute is not made 18 yards from the reviewing officer and recovered within six paces. This was his only weak point, as the band was handsomely wheeled from the column, posted in its proper position, and the correct salutes rendered by the full music to the colors, as each organization successively passed the stand. The 6th regiment (the Baltimore 6th), passed very much reduced in numbers, from the fact that part of the command had been selected and detailed for the brigade guard. The dark blue uniform and soldierly appearance of the men set well, with the steady and excellent alignments of the companies. The step was poor, & s. the evidence not the uniformity, as for some reason the 6th always has a short step. The salutes were good. The regiment did well credit. The 10th regiment had seven solid commands, double rank, and a very good cadence, while alignments and steadiness were admirable. Ranks were generally well closed, with here and there an exception, and salutes were very good. We have never seen the 10th to so good advantage. The 2d Battalion, with companies in single rank, showed for its size, running about 30 files front, the best alignments, without exception, of the day. The men were steady, the marching good, and only one error of distance between companies can be laid to their door. Salutes were good. The 4th did finely, as they always do, showing beautiful alignments, excellent closing of ranks, and a magnificent steadiness. The setting up of the entire command was a feature, and salutes, had not one member of the non-commissioned staff failed in this most important part of the ceremony, we should have deemed well high perfection. The 3d Battalion shows more improvement over last year than any command upon the field, and we are pleased to so compliment. Their marching was very good, distances between companies correctly preserved, while ranks were well closed and the salutes mostly good. The Unattached Company of Infantry (colored), fairly outdid itself in its fine marching and handsome appearance. The alignments were among the best in the brigade, and the company was greeted with a round of applause as it passed. The 1st Artillery were not as good in alignments as we have seen, but otherwise did finely, the setting up and steadiness of the men being especially praiseworthy. Company F (cavalry), passed the platoons single rank with excellent alignments, distances and salutes.

After a short rest, in which the battalions were dismissed, lines were again formed preparatory to brigade dress parade. This ceremony leaves nothing to wish for. From the time of coming upon the line, the steadiness of the men during the passage of the band up and down the line (some fifteen minutes), to the reporting of adjutants and the subsequent "parade is dismissed," hardly a point could be observed in which an improvement could be made. The music of the consolidated bands, some 160 musicians, augmented by the field music of each infantry organization, was grand and sublime, and we have seldom observed a more impressive scene than that of the bands' return along the line playing "Home, Sweet Home," the immense drum corps entering in the refrain. During the day we found sufficient opportunity to observe the various regiments and battalions at drill. The 1st Battalion of Light Artillery was at the upper end of the field and hard at work in the intricacies of artillery movements. Maj. & Merrill, without doubt, has the best artillery battalion of any militia or National Guard force in the country. This is high praise, we know, but it is deserved. In the promptness of execution, the thorough knowledge of drill, and the intelligent comprehension of each and every movement, we have never seen them equal. Of course some mistakes occurred; that was to be expected in any command, but they were so few and far between, and the battalions so much the superior of anything we have ever seen, that they appeared of little significance. The cavalry is a good looking set of young and middle aged men, many, we understand, owning their horses; and consequently are familiar with their every motion. The result is at once apparent in their excellent horsemanship and control over their steeds. They drill well, and have a solid, serviceable look, which does not belie them, as we can testify by our knowledge and observance of their work when upon the provost guard, as witnessed by us through the kindness of Captain Burnham, the brigade provost marshal, whom we accompanied upon several of his excursions. The 6th and 10th regiments on battalion drill worked hard, and as a natural consequence, and understanding what they were about, accomplished good results. A short tarry with each command soon convinced us that at almost every point an improvement over last year was being made, while the men are as anxious as the officers at the good name of their command. The 2d was rather small in numbers and drilled in single rank formation. They have improved greatly since last year, both as regards the class of men in the organization and the morale. Their review was

unquestionably better than last year. The 3d Battalion looks like a new command so much has it changed. The mere handful of men has given way to a good average to each company, while both officers and men grasp the situation with a good intelligence, in which last season they were entirely wanting. The 4th Battalion were excellent. In fact we must reiterate our praise of last year. More is expected from this battalion than any other command in the brigade, because it has better advantages for instruction and drill, and a larger sphere from which to select its members. Its officers are well posted, and are thoroughly instructed, while there is a soldierly pride in their organization which works wonders. The Unattached Company of Infantry seemed lost amidst its larger companions. Whatever their faults are, they certainly try hard, but we are sorry to say not always with success. The discipline throughout was unflinchingly adhered to. The men were proud of acting like true soldiers, and the example of any one organization believed to be better in this respect than the others, was quickly patterned after. General Moore and his officers deserve to be complimented upon the excellence of the encampment, and our remarks of last year will still hold true for this season's work. Massachusetts is ready at any moment for active service. How many States can say as much?

PENNSYLVANIA.—The order for reorganizing the militia throughout the State has finally been issued, and hereafter the troops will be divided into five brigades, the territorial limits of each being as follows: 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, Philadelphia county; 1st City Troop, Black Hussars, Keystone Battery, 1st regiment Inf't, 3d regiment Inf't, Batt. State Fencibles, Batt. Washington Grays, Batt. Weccacoo Legion, and Gray Invincibles; 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder, counties of Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland, York, Franklin and Adams; 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joshua Siegfried, counties of Tioga, Bradford, Wayne, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Pike, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Monroe, Carbon and Schuylkill; 4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, Clinton, Blair, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Allegheny, and Washington; 5th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Hindleker, counties of Lawrence, Butler, Beaver, Crawford, Mercer, Erie, Warren, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and McKeon.

The troops of the 2d Brigade will be Washington Troop, Griffin Battery, 4th regiment Inf't, as now organized with exception of Co. A, 16th regiment Inf't, to be known as 6th regiment, 8th regiment Inf't, and 11th regiment Inf't.

Third Brigade, Troops.—Ashland Dragoons, Wyoming Artillery, 7th regiment, 12th regiment, Scranton City Guards to be known as the 13th regiment as now organized. The companies of the 8th regiment, now within the limits of the 3d brigade, are to report to the 3d Brigade.

Fourth Brigade, Troops.—Sheridan Troops, 5th, 10th, 14th, and 18th regiments of Inf't. The 18th regiment to be reduced to six companies and two new ones recruited. The 14th regiment to be reduced to five companies, and Cos. A and C, late of 19th regiment, and Cos. G and F, late of 19th regiment, to be consolidated and transferred to the 14th regiment.

Fifth Brigade, Troops.—The commanding officer is directed to organize the 15th and 17th regiments into three regiments of eight companies each to be known as the 15th, 16th and 17th regiments. Three new companies are to be recruited, and such companies as may be deemed proper disbanded and others recruited in their place. Co. A, late of the 13th regiment, will report to and be attached to 5th Brigade. Reorganization does away with the 3d regiment and 6th regiment, formerly of Philadelphia county; the 9th regiment, in the northeastern counties; the 13th regiment, in western counties; and the 19th regiment, of Allegheny County; also of a number of separate companies.

The original company Washington Grays has recruited upwards of ninety men, and propose adding to the number until 130 is reached, when it will be divided into two companies; these, together with the two companies recruited from other organizations recently disbanded, will complete the battalion.

The election for field officers in the 1st regiment resulted in the choosing of Capt. Theo. E. Wiedersheim as colonel, Captain H. H. Gilpin as lieutenant colonel, and Capt. J. E. Huntington as major.

Rifle practice in general throughout Pennsylvania has been confined to short distances, mainly 100 yards. During the past summer considerable interest has been manifested in the matter. On Tuesday evening of last week delegates from the several clubs assembled in convention in answer to a call for the purpose of forming a State Rifle Association, something on the plan of the N. R. A. Very great interest was manifested by those present, and no doubt the association will be a success. Recently a plot of ground of considerable extent was offered to the clubs by two prominent citizens, provided they (the clubs) would properly fit it up as a range. So far nothing has been done towards occupying it. There was some objection to it because of the marshy condition of the ground, and the trouble required to reach it.

The amendments to the militia law recently passed provided for the appointment of a general inspector of rifle practice, to be attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief; and also for an inspector of rifle practice, to be detailed for each brigade, regiment, and independent company, but failed to provide for ranges. The different organizations throughout the State should make a combined effort to have the Legislature provide for a range within the territorial limits of each of the five brigades. If such a thing is successful, and in time it probably will be, no doubt one of the first established would be for the use of the 1st Brigade; and in this way the association would receive very material aid, provided they are particular in choosing a location easy of access and suitable for military as well as private practice, as in that case it would be likely to be adopted for State use.

While the State has not as yet made provision for outdoor practice, much may be done toward fitting the troops for such practice, by instruction in the different armories. The law should be carried out, inspectors detailed, and instruction commenced in the several organizations.

Gen. Snowden has issued an order providing for the convening of an examining board, to consist of the brigadier-general commanding and the commanding officers of the 1st and 3d regiments, on the day of the annual inspection, at brigade headquarters, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the examination of the commissioned officers of the brigade, but rifle practice is not included, as it should be, in the subjects for examination.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— The 5th New York will be inspected and mustered at the Plaza, Union Square, Thursday, October 10, at 2 o'clock p. m.

— If the Commissioners of Parks permit, the 6th New York will again occupy Tompkins Square on Monday, October 15, at 2 p. m., for its annual inspection and muster.

— The 12th New York will be formed for review on Fifty-seventh street between Eighth and Ninth avenues on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 15, at 2 p. m.

— The 23d New York (Brooklyn) will, through the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, be inspected and mustered in front of the Marine Barracks, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, on October 29, at 2 p. m.

— The 8th New York will hold a full dress preparatory inspection at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, October 21. The annual inspection and muster will be held on the following day, at 2 p. m.

— The dramatic entertainment and hop given by Co. K, 71st New York, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers, on October 1, proved to be one of the successes of the season.

— The Summer Guard, C. N. G., Capt. H. J. Burns, won the first prize, \$300, in the match at the Agricultural Society's Fair, Guthrie's Station, California, September 21, 40 men, five rounds each, at 200 yards; score 738 out of the possible 1,000 points.

— Under the provisions of section No. 92, Military Code, a Board of Examination has been appointed for the Separate Troops and batteries to inquire as to the general fitness of newly elected officers, to consist of Major Karl Klein, Separate Troop A; Capt. Augustus Hoczie, Battery K, and First Lieut. Walter S. Harrison, Separate Troop B, Cavalry.

— At a meeting of the members of Co. A, 9th regiment, who have been honorably discharged for expiration of term of service, September 26, ten of the old boys re-enlisted, viz., ex-Sergt. E. J. Church, P. Bolger, J. K. Imlay, S. F. Clark, F. G. Callaghan, ex-Corp. R. Kirk, R. H. Ward, W. B. Harned, Wm. Hunter and H. A. Schmook.

— The Scorer's Association held their first annual prize meeting at Creedmoor on October 1. The ranges covered were those used at the class practice National Guard, with the addition of a special match at 300 and 500 yards. The prizes were very handsome, and so numerous that almost all the contestants were medalled.

— The second stage of the International Long Range "Walk Over" was not completed on account of the breaking of a gun and a violent rain storm. However, the team may be satisfied with the general approval of the public on their efforts to exceed the score of last year, which but for the unforeseen accident should certainly have been accomplished. The totals were: First day, 1,660; second day with fourteen shots to fire, 1,576. Total, 3,236.

— The regular drills, 1878-9, of Co. K, 7th New York, Captain Lenthon, were commenced at the armory on October 3, and will be continued until April 1. The commandant announces that during 1878 to date, ten men have been recruited, and thirteen men discharged. During 1879 the loss by expiration of service will reach twelve men, and during 1880, sixty-four men. He also expresses the hope that the average attendance of last season, 83 per cent., will be sustained. The following men have performed the full duty during the past season, and will be exempted from detail: Hustace, Macdonald and Richards.

— The Begy court-martial has ere this, no doubt, finished its labors, and forwarded the proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval. The evidence has been most conflicting, but all points to the fact that if Col. Begy did commit an error it was for the benefit of his regiment and the batteries at Rochester, and not as stated for personal aggrandizement. The accused has produced vouchers showing where the money received from the State has been expended, so that which ever way the court may look on his actions his honor as a man has been publicly vindicated. He may have committed an error under the military law, but it was for the benefit of the officers and men of his command.

— A number of the shrewdest regimental inspectors of rifle practice are using great exertions to increase the number of their marksmen before the close of the season. They have selected the men of whom there is a probability of being able to qualify, and are putting them through a course of drill in the armories preparatory to taking them down to Creedmoor to shoot in the matches for the champion marksman's badge on the 12th of Oct., and the Gildersleeve badge on the 30th. The 7th regiment in particular have been alive to the value of these matches, and last Saturday there were over forty of their members shooting a number of whom qualified. The other regiments will do well to follow their example. A little work would add twenty or more to the marksmen of almost every organization.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

R. A. P. asks: What service does it require of a soldier before he can make application for ordinance appointment? Answer.—He must be over five years in the service and three years a non-commissioned officer.

F. E. C. asks: If a man is discharged and re-enlists at once without getting his "final statements" cashed, can a general court martial forfeit his final statements along with his other pay allowances? Answer.—As soon as he gets his final statements his pay is due him and cannot be stopped.

A DESPATCH from San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 1, says: Major C. I. Wilson, of the Pay Department, United States Army, while out driving this afternoon, was thrown from his carriage and severely injured. The most dangerous hurt is to the back of his head, fears being entertained that the skull is fractured.

The Prescott (Arizona) Miner, of Sept. 13, calls upon the citizens to assist in a reception it was proposed to give Gen. Sherman on his arrival there, in recognition of "the valuable services that Gen. Sherman has rendered the Government as leader of its armies, and for the esteem in which they hold him."

"CAPTAIN, please give me a light," said a private at camp. "Certainly, my good man; but if we were in the Regular Army such a liberty would not be allowable." "Is that so?" said the private; "but if we were in the Regular Army, you wouldn't be captain, perhaps."

THE AUSTRIAN Minister of Justice was recently shocked by the Shah of Persia. At the introduction in Vienna, the Shah did not plainly hear what was said, and asked that the words might be repeated. Being told that it was the Minister of Justice who had been presented to him, he said, with a satisfied smile, "Ah! je comprends," and made a significant gesture across his neck, thus indicating that he understood the functions of the Minister of Justice to be those of an executioner. The company smiled and the statesman knit his brow; while the Shah, with perfect ease, kept repeating, "Ah! je comprends."

CAMELS and elephants for Australia to help in explorations are now advocated. When camels were first taken to the new country they died rapidly, but different localities were tried and diet was changed, so that the original 100 have so increased and multiplied as to number about 400. In some localities they have been trained for draught purposes, and though better adapted to carry than to pull heavy loads, they are, by judicious treatment, made to haul enormous loads, averaging a ton for each animal. The use of trained elephants in Central Africa, where they are reported to thrive well on leaves and grass, has lately been resorted to with considerable success, and the conditions in Australia are thought to be as favorable to them as those of Africa.

A DESPATCH from Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., Sept. 26, says: "The stage coach containing the United States mail, and protected by an escort of two soldiers, was attacked this afternoon, about twenty-two miles north of this place, by twelve masked men. The robbers succeeded in surprising the escort, and 'got the drop' on them before the soldiers had an opportunity to draw their weapons. The horses and arms of the cavalrymen were taken from them and the mail bags thoroughly ransacked. Messrs. Tillotson and Snyder, post traders, doing business at this post and at McKinney, were passengers on the mail coach, but having been robbed of \$300 a few days before, while on their way from old McKinney to the new post, on Clear Fork, the highwaymen secured very little booty from them."

THERE are now 125 telegraph stations in Japan, and 5,000 miles of wire in operation; 1,000 miles more are in course of construction, and still further extensions are contemplated. Considering that the first telegraph lines for practical purposes were not erected in Japan before the end of 1869, the result achieved is by no means unsatisfactory.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Tiflis the Russian Legation at Teheran is most zealously promoting the construction of a railway between Tiflis and the Persian capital. It is required the undertaking will be carried out entirely with Russian capital. It is even said that a continuation of the line from Teheran to Herat is contemplated, and it is believed that General Abramoff, who has been sent on a mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan, is to endeavor to obtain the Ameer's support for the scheme.

IN Colonel Stevens's book, "The Connaught Rangers in the Crimea," just published, there are some curious illustrations of the erratic course often taken by cannon balls and bullets. A round shot, says the colonel, "passed under the horses of one gun and over those of the next gun, without touching a man or a horse." As another colonel was leading on his men, a bullet pierced his holster and lodged in his prayer book. The gold band of Colonel Steeves's cap was grazed by a ball, but his head escaped. In the trenches one day a man called out to him, "Don't sit there, sir; the round shot are coming over every second!" He moved, and a round shot instantly dashed into the seat he had vacated.

THE Deutsche Heeres Zeitung, Nos. 26-29, publishes an article entitled "Russian Voices on Future Infantry Tactics," written with especial reference to three essays which have appeared lately on the tactics employed by the Russians in the late Russo-Turkish war, the "voices" being Captain Kuropatkin, of General Skobeleff's staff; General Leer, Lecturer on Tactics in the Russian Imperial Staff Academy; and the late General Heiman, the hero of Ardahan, Aladja Dagh, and Deva Boyun. They afford us a good insight into the views at present obtaining in the Russian army respecting the tactics to be employed in future by infantry against the terrible effects of the modern breech-loader. The artillery experiments recently carried on at Bredelar and Meppen form the subject of another article.

AMONG the commissariat employés who were with the Russian Army of the Danube, no fewer than 400 persons, including forty colonels, are said to have been implicated. There are sixty persons who were attached to the army of the Caucasus, of whom similar reports have been made. A commission is now engaged in examining the claim of a great Jewish house for many millions of roubles on account of provisioning the troops. This firm has already received 61,000,000, and it asks nearly 30,000,000 more, while the Russian Government considers it owes only 6,000,000. Besides the story current at Bucharest that contractors gave receipts for roubles instead of for as many francs, a *Times* (London) correspondent says it is asserted that when a portion of the invading army, for some reason or other, had to virtual itself in the course of last Winter, it did so at a cost five times less than that charged by the contractors. In some cases the original party to a contract sold his rights and liabilities to a second, and in one such case a Polish firm obtained as much as 30,000 roubles from some Hebrew speculators.

THE *Inflexible*, the new English double-turret ship, on her first run afloat developed an indicated horsepower 7,294, with 62 revolutions of the engines per minute. The contract power is 8,000 horses, which it would take 65 revolutions to realize. But though there was an abundance of steam without recourse being had to the blast, the engines could not take all that was generated in consequence of being overweighted with the screws. It is consequently intended to replace the present screws, which have a diameter of 20 ft. and a pitch of 23 ft. 6 in., by cornerless screws of less diameter, by which means the engines will be relieved. The speed realised was 13.3 knots. The surface condensers were afterwards disconnected and the engines worked with the jet injections, the observations in these circumstances giving a speed of 11.5 knots, 464 revolutions, and 3,172 horse power. The machinery worked admirably and gave no trouble. The ventilation of the engine room, however, was exceedingly defective, and will require to be remedied at once.

IRON reports the trial at the Birkenhead docks of a torpedo boat of novel design invented by the Rev. G. W. Garrett, Manchester. It is propelled by a treadle worked by men on board, but compressed air or other motive power can be applied. The boat is intended for the fixing of torpedoes on to the hulls of an enemy's ships below water, or for the clearing of the Channel of those destructive engines. It is lighted by electricity internally, and can direct rays of light in any direction under water. One of the most interesting features in the invention is an apparatus for purifying the atmospheric air taken down in the boat, so as to enable the men to remain at work several hours under water. This novel apparatus was severely tested and worked satisfactorily. It could be used by divers apart from a torpedo boat. The boat answered her helm readily, was moved easily, and rose and sank to any level required, the men remaining for four hours under water.

AN interesting return has been presented to Parliament, "showing for each year since 1874, inclusively, the sums spent in the English dockyards, under the head of wages and materials, in repair of ships in commission or in reserve, specifying the amount for each ship where the total exceeds £500." From it we learn that the total expenditure upon materials and wages in the four years embraced by the return was as follows:

	Materials.	Wages.
In 1874-5.....	211,637	354,442
In 1875-6.....	213,828	366,455
In 1876-7.....	144,429	331,931
In 1877-8.....	228,524	369,054

Total for four years.... £798,418 \$1,421,832 or an aggregate on account of repairs under the two votes, No. 10 that for materials, and No. 6 that for

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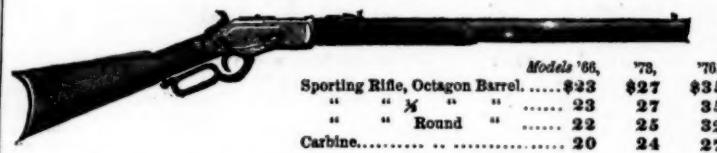
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